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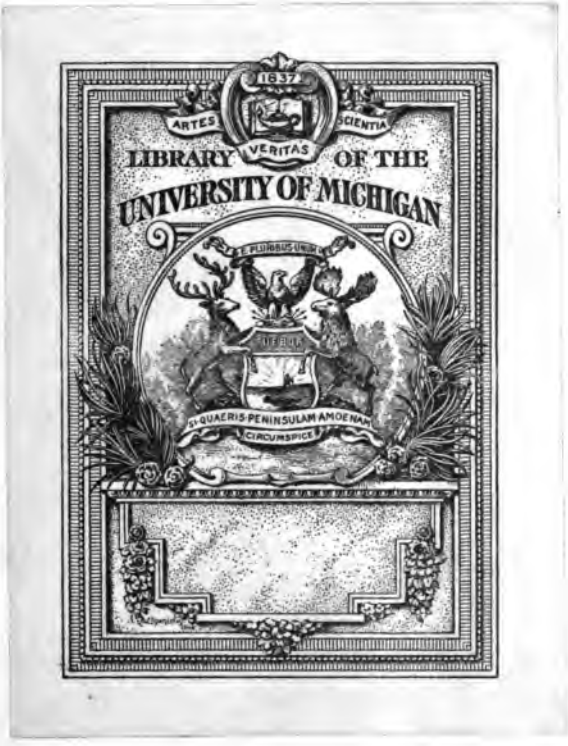
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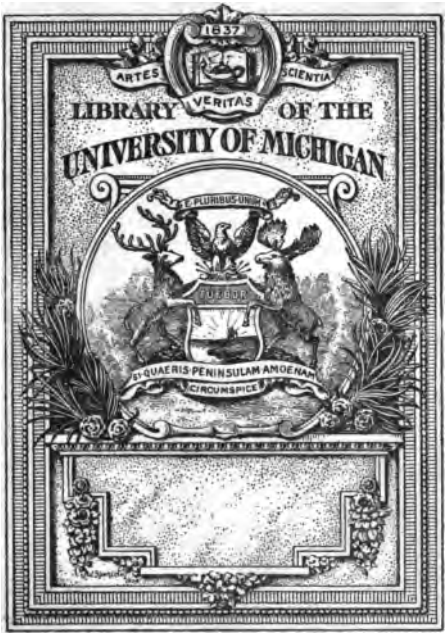
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MEN I HAVE KNOWN

BY

THE VERY REV. FREDERICK W. FARRAR, D.D.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY

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MEN I HAVE KNOWN.

I.

LORD TENNYSON.

I HAVE been requested to write some chapters on men of eminence whom I have known; but before I begin to do so I wish to make one or two preliminary remarks, in order to obviate any misconception.

One is, that the desire to catch were it but a glimpse of those who have deeply influenced their generation is in no sense petty or ignoble. Without being an abject hero-worshipper, every man or woman of cultivated intelligence takes an interest in even seeing men of unquestioned greatness, the chief figures in the age in which they have lived. The famous and the supremely gifted are, after all, very few in number.

There are among us many inch-high distinctions and petty altitudes. Doubtless, to the eyes of beings loftier than human, our whole race, apart from its spiritual destinies, may wear the aspect of a low and level plain. They may think that to us who move upon its surface "every molehill is a mountain, and every thistle a forest tree."

To us, however, it is given to measure men only in relation to their fellow-men; and we see at once how very small is the number of those who rise even to fugitive eminence, much less to permanent supremacy, among their kind.

Further than this, our passing estimates are often rectified as years go on, and men who filled a large space in the eyes of their contemporaries are often much dwarfed in the estimate of later generations. This is perhaps specially the case with statesmen, and others whose greatness is often mainly of an official character, dependent on status more than on genius. There are inns in England now called "The George and Cannon," which were originally named in honor

of the brilliant George Canning when he was Prime Minister; but before a generation was over, George Canning was so comparatively forgotten by the common multitude that the name "The George Canning" had to them become meaningless, and had to be changed into something of more popular significance. Voltaire

> Lived long, wrote much, laughed heartily, and died;

and the poet supposes that he will be

> Praised perhaps for ages yet to come.

How immensely did he loom upon the imagination of his own generation! how comparatively small is the space which he occupies in ours!

Still, we can only take the estimates which seem in our own days truest to ourselves; and when we regard a man as very great we are all glad to come into contact with him, however casually. If we have been unable to see him with our eyes, it is a plesure to us to do so through the eyes of others.

Dr. Wright accidentally describes how he went to see Milton in his old age, poverty, neglect, and blindness. It may seem a trifling matter; but would we willingly give up the glimpses we thus gain of the poet

> who rode sublime
> Upon the seraph-wings of ecstasy,

as he sat "in his small house up one pair of stairs, in an armchair, in his room hung with rusty green, in black clothes, pale but not cadaverous, and his hands gouty with chalk-stones"? or as the painter Richardson saw him in 1671, "sitting in a gray coarse cloth at the door of his house, in warm sunny weather, to enjoy the fresh air;" or "in a green camblet coat, and no longer wearing his small silver-hilted sword, but led by the hand by the bookseller Millington"? When we think of the great Kant, do we utterly despise the glimpses of him in his daily walk and his simple meals, preserved for us by his faithful servant? And however much we may laugh at Boswell, who does not rejoice to have gained even

from his flunkeyism so vivid a picture of Dr. Johnson?

In order to get rid, *in limine*, of the notion that there is anything necessarily vulgar or trivial in such a refined and modified Boswellism as may seem to be involved in slight Reminiscences, let me give one or two instances. When we read the intense lyric of Béranger, *Les Souvenirs du Peuple*, in which the old grandmother describes how one night she saw the great Napoleon—

Il avait petit chapeau,
Avec redingote grise,

who does not echo the passionate interpellation of her young audience—

Il vous a parlé, grand'mère,
Il vous a parlé!

and—

Le peuple encore le révère,
Oui, le révère;
Parlez-nous de lui, grand'mère,
Parlez-nous de lui!

We may recall, too, how deep was the interest with which Robert Browning looked on a man who had talked with Shelley.

Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,
And did he stop and speak to you,
And did you speak to him again?
How strange it seems and new!

. . . . . .

I crossed a moor with a name of its own,
And a certain use in the world, no doubt,
Yet a handsbreadth of it shines alone
'Mid the blank miles round about.

For there I picked up on the heather,
And there I put inside my breast,
A moulted feather, an eagle's feather!
Well, I forget the rest.

Mr. Browning himself once told me how important and interesting he thought it that the young should have as it were landmarks in their lives, by at least seeing great men who belonged to an earlier generation. "Once," he said, "I was walking in the streets of Paris, with my son, who was then a little boy. We saw an old man approaching us in a long, loose, rather shabby coat, and with a stooping, shuffling attitude and gait. 'Touch that man as you pass him,' I whispered to my little son; 'I will tell you why afterwards.' The child touched him as he

passed; and I said to him, 'Now, my boy, you will always be able to remember in later years that you once saw and touched the great Béranger."

Next I should like to say on the threshold, that no one would more absolutely disdain than myself the ignoble chatter of mere petty gossip, and, above all, of anything resembling that small malign detraction which seems to have a strong attraction for mean minds. I shall speak in this paper of Lord Tennyson — and he was intensely and rightly sensitive on this subject. He expressed again and again his disdainful shrinking from the vulgar touch of impudent intrusion. We remember his lines on receiving a certain volume of *Life and Letters*, to which he prefixed the motto, "Cursed be he that moves my bones."

> Proclaim the faults he would not show;
> Break lock and seal; betray the trust;
> Keep nothing sacred: 'tis but just
> The many-headed beast should know.

Still more passionate was the sense of

loathing which he expressed against these "peering littlenesses" in his poem on *The Dead Prophet*—

> She tumbled his helpless corpse about.
> "Small blemish upon the skin!
> But I think we know what is fair without
> Is often as foul within."
>
> She gabbled as she groped in the dead,
> And all the people were pleased;
> "See what a little heart," she said,
> "And the liver is half-diseased!"

If there was one thing which Tennyson disliked more than another, it was the speaking of matters which belonged only to his privacy. He regarded it as a violation of confidence to make public use of opinions which he had only expressed in the careless ease of private conversation. A writer of some distinction had on one occasion transgressed (as Lord Tennyson considered) the bounds of discretion. He had written an account of a day which he spent at the poet's house, and in this paper had quoted remarks which were in no way intended for the world. "It is the last day," said Lord

Tennyson, "that he shall ever have the opportunity of spending at my house."

No such violation of confidence will appear in anything which I shall write about any of those famous contemporaries who have now "gone to the more in number." I shall utter no syllable respecting them to which, if they could come to us once more, they would in the smallest degree object, any more than they would to the exhibition of their photographs.

It will, I think, be admitted that the literary lustre of the generation which may be regarded as just past was far more brilliant than that of the immediate present. The years in which Byron, Shelley, Keats, Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Charles Lamb, Mrs. Hemans, Leigh Hunt, Tom Hood, and Tom Moore were writing — the years which witnessed the rising fame of Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Maurice, Kingsley, Bishop Lightfoot, Dean Stanley, F. W. Robertson, Dickens, Thackeray, Lord Macaulay, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Houghton, Clough, Sir Arthur

Helps, Mr. Ruskin, Froude, Cardinal Newman, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and, among our brethren across the water, of Bancroft, Parkman, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, and O. W. Holmes — were very much richer in literary genius than the present day can pretend to be. We have not a scientific man who can be compared with Darwin; not a novelist who distantly approaches George Eliot; not an historian gifted with the eloquence and vividness of Macaulay; not a poet who can be put on anything like the same level with Tennyson or Browning. I count it among the most conspicuous blessings of my life that my lot has been cast in an age so rich in literary power; and I value it among many choice privileges which have been accorded me, that among these men of genius there were not a few whom I have met, with whom I have conversed, whom I have personally known, and with whom I have more or less corresponded. From nearly all of them I have received expressions, always of kindliness, sometimes of something more.

LORD TENNYSON.

It was when I was a youth at Trinity College, Cambridge, that Tennyson's poems first began to master the attacks of critics, and securely to hold the admiration of the world. After the *Poems by Two Brothers*, a volume which is now so scarce as to be highly valued by bibliographers, his first collection of independent poems had contained *some* verses which the world will not willingly let die; and *many* enriched with that consummate gift of insight, melody, and poetic expression which at last placed him in a position never to be disturbed. W. S. Landor has said that a poet rises first slowly and waveringly, then surely and steadily, till at last he is as a bird soaring into the sunlight, which he reflects from every wavering plume.

We sometimes assume that men whose greatness is now universally acknowledged did not have to suffer as the vast majority of authors have had to suffer — and many of them all their lives long — from the ignorant contempt and detraction of critics. Any one who has the least knowledge of

literary history knows that those who have been exempt from insolent disparagement have been few in number. Homer had his Zoilus, and Virgil his Bavius and Mævius. It is quite curious to turn over the long-forgotten and dusty volumes of reviews which once lorded it with arrogant insolence over the literary world, and to see how critics, now utterly insignificant and always shallow, expended their ignorant incapacity and scorn upon men at whose feet the world has long sat to learn. The writers of such critiques, with a hectoring affectation of omniscience, looking down on men transcendently their betters from the whole altitude of their own inferiority. A flea may bite an emperor; a fly may buzz with self-satisfied impudence round the forehead of a high priest. They are despicable, but they annoy. Few authors have had that serene confidence in their own heaven-bestowed gifts which enabled Wordsworth to regard his abusive critics with the calmest indifference; or which made the fallen Guizot say, when hosts of his opponents thronged to the

steps of the tribune in order to denounce him, "Montez, Messieurs, montez toujours; vous ne monterez jamais à la hauteur de mon dédain!"

Tennyson was no exception to the rule that poets, more often than not, have to fight their way to recognition. Once, when he was in the zenith of his fame, I was his guest at his delightful Freshwater home, and said that I imagined there were few poets who had secured an earlier or more enthusiastic recognition than he had done. He told me that I was quite mistaken; that in his younger days he had even received anonymous letters about his poems with insulting addresses. Nevertheless, I think that his sensitiveness, and perhaps a consciousness of pre-eminent gifts—analogous to that which Milton (for instance) possessed, and so nobly expresses—made him unconsciously exaggerate the number of those who did not at once, or fully, accept his claims. But, like Byron, he could turn on his critic with a passion and a power which made him a dangerous foe to attack.

When Christopher North, amid some eulogies, had mingled a little depreciation, Mr. Tennyson wrote the stinging lines on "Musty, fusty Christopher,"[1] which, slight as they are, will be remembered long after Wilson's criticisms are forgotten. Again, when a famous writer, in a volume of poems now little read, had written with reference to Tennyson's pension, —

Though Peel with pudding plump the puling Muse,

Tennyson's answer, signed "Alcibiades," appeared in *Punch*. It was pointed out to me, I remember, by the late Professor Fenton J. A. Hort when I was at college, and Tennyson never reprinted it, though a few verses of it — very much softened, and omitting all the almost sanguinary satire — are

[1] You did late review my lays,
Crusty Christopher;
You did mingle blame and praise,
Rusty Christopher.
When I learnt from whom it came,
I forgave you all the blame,
Musty Christopher;
I could *not* forgive the praise,
Fusty Christopher.

to be found in one of his later volumes. The vengeance, as he himself admitted, was too severe for a line which was nothing more than hasty and ill-considered. I will not quote the verses, though they are very little known and are tremendously powerful; but it is pleasant to record that, the very next week, the poet regretted the severity into which he had been hurried by his displeasure, and wrote a noble *Palinodia*. This poem also appeared in *Punch*, under the name of "Alcibiades." It began,—

Ah God! the petty fools of rhyme,
  Who shriek and sweat in pigmy wars
Before the stony face of Time,
  And looked at by the silent stars:

Who hate each other for a song,
  And do their little best to bite
And pinch their brethren in the throng,
  And scratch the very dead for spite:

When one small touch of Charity
  Would raise them nearer god-like state
Than if the crowded Orb could cry
  Like those who cried Diana great:

And I too talk, and lose the touch
  I talk of. Surely, after all,

The noblest answer unto such
Is perfect stillness when they brawl.

I knew the eminent and kind-hearted author of the offending line, and I knew Tennyson; and it is pleasant to add that in later years, both privately and publicly, they spoke of each other with mutual kindness and respect, and that the son of the aggressor became a warm friend of the poet, and received from him the honor of a dedication. In mellower years Lord Tennyson's attitude towards criticism is expressed in the lines on *A Spiteful Letter*, —

Here, it is here, the close of the year,
And with it a spiteful letter.
My name in song has done him much wrong,
For himself hath done much better.

Rhymes and rhymes in the range of the times!
Are mine for the moment stronger?
Yet hate me not, but abide your lot,
I last but a moment longer.

Greater than I — is that your cry?
And men will live to see it.
Well — if it be so — so it is, you know;
And if it be so, so be it!

Nor was it only the poet who knew how

to defend himself. I well remember the criticism in the *Times*—I know not who wrote it—on the *In Memoriam*. It was in the usual style of criticisms written *de haut en bas*—in which the inferior partly snubs and partly condescends graciously to patronize his betters; but it ended with an utterly despicable passage, in which the writer, incapable of understanding the spirit of a noble friendship, talked sneeringly of Arthur Hallam as the "Amaryllis of the Chancery Bar." I do not think that Lord Tennyson ever deigned to notice this stupid and malignant vulgarism. It was amply punished in an admirable address to the workingmen of Brighton by F. W. Robertson.

It was while I was at Cambridge that *The Princess* came out. A copy was given me; and I so greatly delighted in it, that without having dreamed of consciously learning it, I could, without an effort, have repeated by far the greater part of it by heart. Once, when I was staying at the poet's beautiful home at Aldworth, I was leaning with him at evening on a low wall covered with roses

and other flowers, which commanded a lovely view, first over the lower levels of the garden, then over a wide plain towards and beyond Leith Hill. I said that if I had not known that *The Princess* was written before he had built Aldworth, I should have thought that he had described the scene before us in lines which I quoted, —

> And leaning there on those balusters, high
> Above the empurpled champaign, drank the gale
> That, blown about the foliage underneath,
> And sated with the innumerable rose,
> Beat balm upon our eyelids.

He was pleased to hear me quote the lines; and I then told him how much I owed to many passages of *The Princess*, and among them to the lines on a happy wedded union, —

> My bride,
> My wife, my life. O, we will walk this world,
> Yoked in all exercise of noble end,
> And so thro' those dark gates across the wild
> That no man knows.

He made a remark which is interesting. He said, "Yes, I put some of my best poetic work into *The Princess;* and I

have often regretted that I did not connect it with some stronger and more serious framework than what I called *A Medley*."

I was fortunate enough to obtain the Chancellor's gold medal at Cambridge for a poem — a very poor one, I fear — on *The Arctic Regions*. It was in blank verse, and my competing for the medal was almost exclusively due to the accident that I had once been detained for more than two hours at a small railroad station in the country. The prize had not once been given for a poem in blank verse since the single occasion on which it had been won by Tennyson in 1829 for a poem on *Timbuctoo*. There is a legend at Cambridge that one of the then examiners — the History Professor, Professor Smyth — had written on the outer leaf of this poem v.q., which he meant for "very queer;" but the other examiners took it for v.g., "very good," and assigned the medal to it. The legend is, I should think, an entire myth; and unquestionably Tennyson's prize poem contains some far finer passages than any other

poem which has been so rewarded either at Cambridge or Oxford, though among the successful competitors have been such names as those of Heber, Macaulay, and Mackworth Praed. As so many years had elapsed since he had broken a fixed tradition by a blank-verse poem, and since I had followed his example, I took the liberty, which I knew his kindness would forgive, of sending him my verses, and mentioning the circumstance. In those days the poet wrote his own letters, which he rarely did in later years, and I received the following reply: —

DEAR SIR, — I have just received your prize poem, for which I return you my best thanks. I believe it is true that mine was the first written in blank verse which obtained the Chancellor's medal. Nevertheless (and though you assure me that reading it gave you the deepest pleasure), I could wish that it had never been written. Believe me, dear sir, yours very truly,

A. TENNYSON."

I will quote one or two lines of the poem on *Timbuctoo;* for in spite of the poet's disparagement it contains some splendid passages, such as, —

August 8th

Dear Sir

I have just received your Prize-poem for which I return my best thanks. I believe, it is true, that mine was the first written in blank verse wh. obtained the Chancellor's medal: nevertheless (& tho' you assure me that it gave you the deepest pleasure) I could wish that it had never been written.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly

A. Tennyson

My thoughts, which long had grovelled in the slime
Of this dull world, like dusky worms which house
Beneath unshaken waters, *but at once*
Upon some earth-awakening day of spring
Do pass from gloom to glory, and aloft
Winnow the purple, bearing on both sides
Double display of starlit wings, which burn
Fan-like and fibred with intensest bloom;
E'en so my thoughts, erewhile so low, now felt
Unutterable buoyancy and strength.

And again,—

Thou with ravished sense
Listenest the lordly music flowing from
The illimitable years. I am the Spirit,
The permeating life which courseth through
All the intricate and labyrinthine veins
Of the great vine of Fable, which, outspread
With growth of shadowing leaf, and clusters rare,
Reacheth to every corner under heaven
Deep-rooted in the living soil of truth,
So that men's hopes and fears take refuge in
The fragrance of its complicated glooms
And cool impleachèd twilights.

Another circumstance introduced me to his notice. As a young man I wrote a book, now out of print, called *The Origin of Language.* It interested the poet; and, among other reasons, because I had dwelt

much on the onomatopoetic force of words — the descriptiveness, so to speak, of their mere sounds. I had illustrated this by the echo of the sound to the sense, from the days of Homer's horses, —

πολλὰ δ' ἄναντα, κάταντα, πάραντά τε δόχμιά τ' ἦλθον;

and Virgil's imitation of that line, —

Quadrupedante pedum sonitu quatit ungula campum;

and Homer's cracking spear, —

τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διάτρυφεν;

and Ennius', —

At tuba terribili sonitu *taratantara* dicit.

I quoted many of Tennyson's own lines, such as, —

And roar rock-thwarted under bellowing caves;

and, —

The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells;

and, —

Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawns,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmur of innumerable bees;

and, —

The brittle fleet
Touched, clinked, and clashed, and vanished, and I woke,
I heard the clash so clearly.

Undoubtedly, these felicities of sound were a marked and carefully cultivated characteristic of the Laureate's verse, and he told me that he was greatly pleased with my way of dwelling on and illustrating it.

It was partly, I think, his interest in this book which made him express, through a friend, his good wishes for my success when I was a candidate for the headmastership of Marlborough College. At that time his eldest son, the present Lord Tennyson, was a pupil at the college, under the Laureate's old friend, the present Dean of Westminster. He was probably told by his son that I not infrequently illustrated my teaching by references to his poems, and he very kindly invited us to stay with him at Freshwater.[1]

[1] The night before I had spent at the delightful Palace of Art of the late Sir John Millais, whose son, the present baronet, had also been my pupil, and who was several times our guest at Marlborough. It was a pleasant reminiscence to me to pass from the house of one of our greatest painters to that of one of our greatest poets.

The hospitality of the poet and that of Lady (then Mrs.) Tennyson was perfect. At first he was always shy, but with those who won his confidence this very soon wore off. There was something delightfully simple and straightforward in all he said, and the brusque frankness of his remarks and questions sometimes made one laugh. His appearance was that with which many photographs have familiarized us. In his large, round, broad-brimmed cloth hat, and his ample cloak, and with his long beard, he used to compare his own appearance to that of a monk or a brigand. His conversation, in his brighter and lighter moods, was almost boyish in its vivacity, and at more serious moments was full of wisdom and instructiveness. The first moods were often shown at social meals, and afterwards, when it was the custom for all the guests to adjourn at once for dessert into another room, where the poet used sometimes to brew a bowl of punch with much delight. But late in the evening, when the ladies had retired, and he was smoking, often till late

at night in his study, he was ripe for conversations, which were sometimes of absorbing interest, and touched not only

> On labor and the changing mart,
> And all the framework of the land, —

for he felt a lively concern in contemporary as in all other history, — but also on some of the deepest topics of life, death, and what comes hereafter. Here it might be truly said that the great poet "rolled us out his mind."

After this first visit he not infrequently asked us to be his guests, and every visit was full of happiness. I enjoyed very greatly the long walks with him over the "noble downs" and through the green fields and shady lanes of Freshwater, and over the wide moor and among the fine views at Aldworth. I shall never forget how one evening we did not return from our walk till it was nearly dark, and our footsteps disturbed the many birds which sheltered themselves in undisturbed security in the densely flowering shrubs and trees which surrounded the

poet's home. As the birds uttered their various notes he stopped with delight and said, "There! that is a blackbird; and that a thrush; and that a robin; and that a blue-tit." He thus showed both the keenness of his hearing and his intimately familiar knowledge of "the voices of the birds."

It was usually in the afternoon that he would delight us, and any of the other guests who were at his house, by reading to us some of his poems. I have heard him read *Guinevere*, and other of his Idylls. He read in a sort of recitative, somewhat monotonously at times, and always rhythmically, but with such deep emotion that the effect was indescribable. I once asked him to read *Boadicea*, because of its singularly sonorous lilt; and he did so, though he did not regard it as much more than an experiment in language and metre.

Two of his readings are impressed on my memory with special vividness. One was *The Revenge*, which he read to a distinguished company whom he met at dinner at our house at Westminster. Among those

present was my parishioner, the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, — one of the best and truest men whom I ever knew, — towards whom Mr. Tennyson seemed to be immediately drawn. The effect of his reading of that noble piece was like that of a vivid picture, as his rich sonorous voice rose and fell with the changes of the impassioned story.

The others were much longer readings. He read us the whole of *Queen Mary* before it was published. It has never been among the more popular of his works; and I believe that on the stage, even with Sir Henry Irving to help, it was not a dramatic success. But as the poet interpreted it by his sympathetic reading, I had never before so deeply felt the tragedy of the life of that miserable queen, with her diseased body, her disappointed love, her blighted hopes, and the sour, gloomy, cruel, empoisoned fanaticism which she took for religion and the service of her God. As he read, breadth on breadth of gloom seemed to be falling, fold after fold, upon the life of the unhappy woman, and his own voice was often broken

by emotion. I specially, however, remember the ring of triumph with which, after the successful repression of Wyatt's rebellion, the queen is first made to say, —

> My foes are at my feet — AND I AM QUEEN!

and with still more rapturous passion, —

> My foes are at my feet — AND PHILIP KING!

I also specially remember his reading of the poem of *Akhbar's Dream*. He told me much about Akhbar which was entirely new to me. For breadth and wisdom of thought this poem must always take a very high place.

Lord Tennyson wrote one quatrain at my request, and I had the very great pleasure of suggesting to him the subject of one of his finest poems, *St. Telemachus*.

The quatrain was in honor of Caxton. When I was rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the printers of London gave me a beautiful stained-glass window in memory of the first English printer, who lies buried in the church, and whose signature occurs

in its records as an auditor of its accounts. I wanted to place four lines under the window, and asked the Laureate to write them for me, suggesting that he might make them turn on Caxton's motto, "Fiat Lux." I was with him when he wrote them, in his bedroom at the deanery of Westminster; and witnessed, so to speak, their birth-throes until he became satisfied with them. He declared that they had cost him more trouble than many a substantive poem! They are, —

Thy prayer was "Light — more Light — while Time shall last!"
Thou sawest a glory growing on the night,
But not the shadows which that light would cast
Till shadows vanish in the Light of Light.

Quatrains were afterwards written for me — and may be still read, engraved under the windows which I had erected in the church of the House of Commons in memory of many great men — by Lowell, Whittier, Robert Browning, Sir L. Morris, Sir E. Arnold, O. W. Holmes, Lord Lytton, and the Archbishop of Armagh. Many of them

were good and striking, but not one of them equals the quatrain of Tennyson.

The poem of *St. Telemachus* originated thus. Lord Tennyson, one day when I was walking with him, asked me to suggest to him the subject of a poem. After thinking a moment, I suggested the story of St. Telemachus, leaping down into the amphitheatre, and by his self-devoted martyrdom putting an end forever to the hideous butcheries of the gladiatorial games—a scene which I have since described in my *Gathering Clouds*. To my surprise, he had never heard the story, and was much struck with it. He asked me to send him, when I returned, all the authorities on the subject. That was easily done, for it rests on the single authority of the Greek ecclesiastical historian Theodoret. I sent him the passage in the original Greek; and he clothed it in the magnificent poem, which may be read in almost his latest volume, *The Death of Œnone; and other Poems.*

The last poem I ever heard him read

was *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After*. As he read it he flung singular pathos into the famous lines, —

Is it well that while we range with Science, glorifying in the Time,
City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?
There, among the glooming alleys, Progress halts on palsied feet,
Crime and hunger cast our maidens by the thousand on the street.

But, as he read, he occasionally interpolated an explanatory remark, and was careful to impress upon us that the poem was *dramatic* in character, and did not necessarily in all respects express his personal views.

It is a matter of humble satisfaction to me that Lord Tennyson was greatly interested both in my *Life of Christ* and my sermons on *Eternal Hope*. The latter had a special attraction for him; because they formulated a view which he had always held, and respecting which he had expressed his entire sympathy with my late friend and teacher, Professor Maurice, in the lines, —

For being of that honest few,
Who give the Fiend himself his due,
Should eighty thousand College Councils
Thunder anathemas, friend, at you;

Should all our Churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,
Yet one lay-hearth would give you welcome
(Take it and come) to the Isle of Wight.

But Lord Tennyson's views, though not dogmatic, inclined to still larger hopes than any which I had ventured to formulate. He considered that if *a single soul* were to be left in what are called "endless torments," — that if the old, coarse, cruel conception, once unhappily universal, of hell as a hideous torture-chamber of eternal vivisection, were true even *for one single soul*, — it would be a blot upon the universe of God, and the belief in it would be an impugning of His Infinite Mercy. This he expresses in *In Memoriam*, —

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood.

That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That *not one life* shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete;

and again in the person of the poor victim in his *Despair*, —

When the light of a Sun that was coming would scatter the ghosts of the Past,
And the cramping creeds that had maddened the peoples would vanish at last,
And we broke away from the Christ, our human brother and friend,
For He spoke, and it *seemed* that He spoke, of a Hell without help, without end.

Amid all his deep seriousness of mind the poet was always sensible to the humorous; and he told me, with much amusement, the ludicrous remark of a farmer, who, after hearing a red-hot sermon of never-ending fire and brimstone, in the style of Jonathan Edwards or Father Furniss, consoled his wife quite sincerely with the naïve remark, "Never mind, Sally; that *must* be wrong: no constitooshun couldn't stand it!"

The impression left by one conversation

with him is still vivid in my memory. We were walking alone, up and down a long walk in the garden at Freshwater, and discoursing on a theme respecting which we were entirely at one; namely, the very limited nature of our knowledge, and how easily we deceive ourselves into the notion that we know many things of which the reality is entirely hidden from us. "What we know is little, what we are ignorant of is immense." While we were thus talking he stooped down, and plucked one of the garden flowers beside the path. "How utterly ignorant we are of all the laws that underlie the life of even this single flower!" he said. This line of thought was exactly the same as that which he expressed in the striking poem, —

> Flower in the crannied wall,
> I pluck you out of the crannies,
> I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
> Little flower — but *if* I could understand
> What you are, root and all, and all in all,
> I should know what God and man is.

"But yet," he said, "this one flower,

taken by itself, is quite sufficient to tell us all that it is most essential for us to know. It proves to us the love of God."

I will mention only two more reminiscences. When the Poet Laureate's brilliant son Lionel, whose early death in India caused him so much grief, was married in Westminster Abbey to Miss Locker Lampson (now Mrs. Augustine Birrell), the ceremony was to have been performed by the poet's old friend, Dean Stanley. But, unhappily, when the day came, to his own deep regret and that of every one else, the Dean was ill in bed, and was unable to be present. It therefore fell to my lot to marry them. The marriage service was chiefly read at the lectern, and the assemblage of notabilities was one of the most remarkable which I have ever witnessed. All the great nobility, especially of the Liberal party, were present, including Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll, both of whom signed the marriage register. Of the "celebrities" in the world of Science, Literature, and Art, few were absent. Every glance one took

showed the face of some one whom it was interesting to see. As the throng was very large, the Dean had arranged that places should be reserved for the Poet Laureate, Mrs. Tennyson, and their son Hallam, who was with them, and that they should come in at the last moment by the little side-door in the north transept of the nave — a door which is scarcely ever used, and which in the minute symbolism of Benedictine Churches is supposed by some to be made for the exit of the Evil Spirit, exorcised by the baptism of infants at the west door; — since the north is the region traditionally assigned to the Evil One. The door was to have been left unfastened for the entrance of Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson, but by some accident this had been overlooked. The bride and bridegroom, the best-man, the bridesmaids, were all standing ready; the choir was densely thronged. I did not see the father, mother, and brother of the bridegroom; but they might be easily overlooked in such a multitude, and I naturally assumed that they were present. The service began, and it

was only when I came to the sentence, "I pronounce that they be man and wife together," that I noticed the Tennysons entering the choir. Finding the door locked by which they were to have been admitted, they were under great difficulties, since it is not easy for strangers to find their way about the Precincts. They came, I suppose, through the Deanery, round by Dean's Yard, and so by the Abbot's private entrance; and I was particularly glad that they came in just in time to hear the blessings pronounced upon the wedded pair. Mrs. Tennyson was a great invalid; and it was a touching sight to see her enter, supported by the Poet Laureate and her son, upon whose arms she leaned.

After the ceremony, the chief guests went into the Jerusalem Chamber for the signing of the register. It was almost impossible to secure a passage for the distinguished personages who were to sign as witnesses. After securing the signatures of Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll, I had to find Mr. Tennyson, — it was not till afterwards

that he received his title, — and steer him to the book. He was short-sighted; and the Jerusalem Chamber, always somewhat dark, was still more so from its densely crowded condition. As I held his arm and led him along, a lady held out her hand with a warm, —

"How are you, Mr. Tennyson? I am glad that you got in just in time."

"Oh, how do you do?" he answered. "I have not the least idea who you are!"

"I am Mrs. Lewes," she said, with a smile.

It was his friend and neighbor, "George Eliot;" but (as he stopped to explain) he could hardly distinguish her features in the crowd and dim light of the ancient famous Chamber, and had not, at the moment, recognized her voice. This was the only time that I had the pleasure of seeing "George Eliot."

My last visit to Lord Tennyson was when he was old, infirm, and very near his end. My friend the late distinguished and brilliant Dr. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachu-

setts, was in England; and though he would not stay at my house — as he moved about constantly, and preferred to be quite free — I saw him almost daily. I was going to Aldworth to spend a day with Lord and Lady Tennyson; and knowing that the poet knew the Bishop, and that it would be a great pleasure to them both to meet again, I asked leave to bring him with me. Lord Tennyson's carriage met us at the station, and after a lovely drive we reached the house. The poet looked very worn and very ill; but we spent a delightful day with him, almost entirely in the open air, sitting and walking in the garden with him and his son Hallam, who devoted many years of his life to the care of his father, and to watching over his health and happiness with most tender and assiduous devotion. We talked of many of the deepest subjects of human interest, and he read us some of those short poems which came out in his last volume.

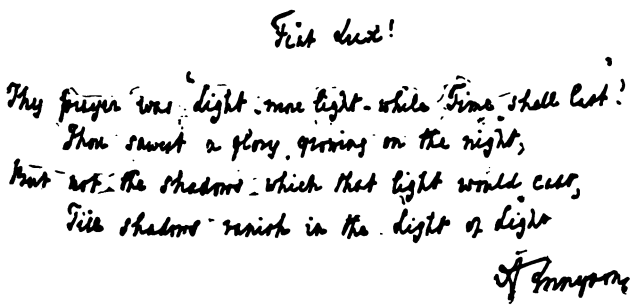
Just before we left, the Bishop asked him, with many apologies, if he would kindly sign his name in a volume of his poems, which

he had brought for that purpose. He did not generally like writing his autograph; but he at once assented, and not without a little physical difficulty wrote his name on the title-page. After a very kindly farewell, he sent us back to the station in his carriage. As we drove out of the gates which lead to the grounds, the Bishop turned to me, and I to him, with the very same words upon our lips, "*We shall never see him again!*"

It was true. Lord Tennyson shortly afterwards ended the noble, simple life, during which, for nearly half a century, he had held the unquestioned rank of the greatest poet of his time, and in which he had so greatly "enriched the blood of the world" by "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

This was also the last day which I spent with my dear and honored friend Phillips Brooks. How little I could have believed that a man so full of vigor, much younger than I, and so splendid a specimen of a man, would be called away so short a time afterwards!

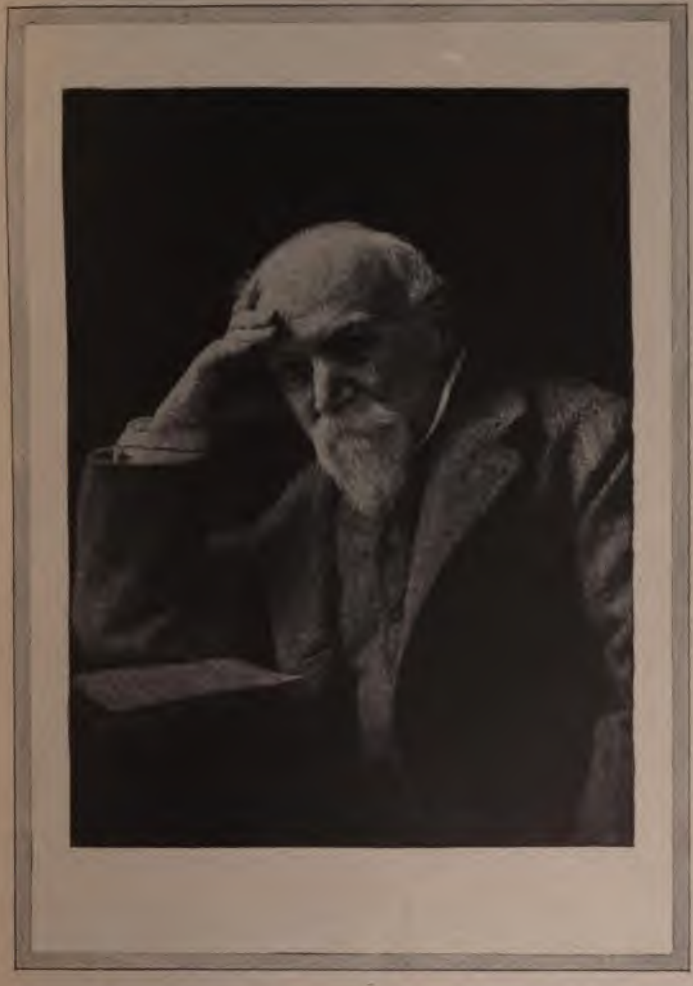
I was with Lord Tennyson the night before he first took his seat in the House of Lords. I witnessed the grand and simple dignity with which he advanced to sign his name on the list of peers. Never was a man less elated with the pride which more vulgar natures might have displayed, even against their will. A noble name could add but little lustre to a character so natural, so manly, and so noble, as that of this great teacher of his age.


First dust!
Thy prayer was 'light - more light - while Time shall last!'
Thou sawest a glory growing on the night,
But not the shadows which that light would cast,
Till shadow vanish in the light of light
Tennyson

II.

ROBERT BROWNING.

PROFOUNDLY as I reverenced and loved Lord Tennyson, I had equal regard for the other great poet of our time, Mr. Robert Browning, and esteemed it no less an honor to have known him; to have met him frequently; to have welcomed him often as my own guest; and to have had many a delightful conversation with him. "Give me a great thought that I may live on it," said Herder. How many great thoughts on which we may live — thoughts on the greatest and deepest of all subjects, and expressed in the loveliest and most perfect language — may we derive from the many volumes in which these two leading poets of our age gave us of their best! How much poorer would be the mental equipment of many of us in this generation if



BROWNING AT 77 (1889).

these two gifted souls had not so often, for our advantage, —

> fed on thoughts which voluntarily move
> Harmonious musing.

How great, again, was the gain which we derived from the beauty and simplicity of their lives! How unlike they were to poets like Kit Marlowe and Greene, and others, who —

> stood around
> The throne of Shakespeare, sturdy but unclean.

How free were their lives from the sordid circumstances which stained the careers of men like George Withers and Edmund Waller; how free from the bitter jealous acrimonies of men like Pope; from the mental cloud which darkened the latter days of Cowper and of Southey; from the "ineffectual angelhood" of Shelley, the laxities of Tom Moore, or the wild passions and premature misery of Byron! Both of them might have derived happiness from the thought which comforted Wordsworth in the days when he was neglected and ridiculed,

—that they had never written a line which could call a blush on a pure cheek; that their works would co-operate with every beneficent influence upon human nature; that they had ever been on the side of freedom, nobleness, and love; that they had added sunlight to daylight by making the happy happier. In simplicity and dignity, alike in years of struggle — or at best of very modest competence — and in years of abundance, if not of wealth; alike in years of detraction and imperfect recognition, and in years of secure and settled fame, in which they held an acknowledged supremacy among the literary circles of their day, they showed the high example of men who knew that —

> Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
> These three alone lead life to sovereign power;

and that the self-possession of simple, righteous, native manhood is the most beautiful of all human attainments.

For my own part, if I were to enumerate the many blessings of my life, among them

would certainly be the fact that I had been permitted to hold familiar intercourse with two such poets as Alfred Lord Tennyson and Mr. Robert Browning.

Once Lord Tennyson, knowing my reverence for Mr. Browning, on whose teaching I had been delivering a lecture, asked me humorously, "whether I did not consider him almost the only poet of the age?"

It was very far from being the case. Their respective spheres and gifts were very distinct; each of them supplemented, in various ways, the high teaching of the other. Nor was there a particle of rivalry between them. They were the best of friends; and Lord Tennyson dedicated his *Tiresias, and Other Poems*, in the words,—

To my good Friend

ROBERT BROWNING,

Whose genius and geniality
Will best appreciate what may be best,
And make most allowance for what may be worst,
This volume
is
Affectionately dedicated.

I am in no sense pretending to offer the

slightest sketch of any biography, but only to record such general reminiscences as can pain or annoy nobody, and may be of passing interest to some.

It was at one of the delightful literary dinners — which at one time used to be given annually on "All Fools' Day," by the late publisher, Mr. Macmillan, in his house at Balham — that I first saw Mr. Browning. He was very fond of society and of dining out; so much so that Lord Tennyson, who was very much more of a recluse, used laughingly to say to him that he would die in an evening dress suit! But the reason of Browning's fondness for society was that he used to read in the minds of men as in a book. Human beings of every type were to him like manuscripts of infinite variety, and worth the most careful study. He could never be dull in human company.

Mr. Macmillan's guests met at the railway station, and Mr. Browning was pointed out to me as he was hurrying in to take his ticket. Even then his hair was perfectly white. He was dressed, as always, with

Le monde est plein de fous,
Et qui n'en veut pas voir,
Doit se tenir tout seul
Et casser son miroir.

Robert Browning
Arthur Hughes
Matthew Arnold
W. Morris
Frederick Greenwood
Thomas Woolner
A. Macmillan
Geo. Millie Craik
Mat Arnold Dilke
D. Farrar.
L. C. Tebbs
W. Allis Wright
W. Sidgwick

faultless neatness; and, though his figure was very short, his face was one of the most perfect symmetry, and, it might even be said, of beauty. When you looked at him you felt at once that you were in the presence of no ordinary man.

I still possess the interesting menu cards of some of those dinners, with the facsimile autographs of the guests at the back. One of the cards is here reproduced.

I never again expect to take part in *reunions* so delightful as were some of these parties; and it would indeed be far from easy in these days to assemble a little gathering which could be enriched by such a mingling of genius and geniality as marked the characters of Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, and Dean Stanley. It may easily be understood that at such gatherings there was no lack of "heart-affluence in discursive talk;" of "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

Unlike Tennyson, Mr. Browning did not usually speak by choice in ordinary society on the deepest subjects of thought. I have,

however, heard him do so, especially on one occasion at the Athenæum — where I very often met him — just before his publication of *La Saisiaz*. He told me all the circumstances which had led him to write that poem, and how deeply he had been impressed with the awful suddenness of the death of the lady friend which had led him to the train of thought there expressed.

"I have there," he said, "given utterance to some of my deepest convictions about this life and the life to come."

Mr. Browning was an admirable *raconteur;* and when one had heard him tell a story, whether it was serious or whether it was jocose, one never forgot it. Let me give an instance or two of both kinds.

He had been a considerable traveller, and we were talking about the peculiar sensations of seasickness. He was himself a good sailor, and did not suffer; but he told me that once at the very beginning of a stormy passage across the Channel, a crowd of ladies and others were gathered around a distinguished foreign physician, who in la-

borious English was telling them how they might secure *perfect* immunity from this trouble. "To be quite free from the *mal de mer*," he said, just as the vessel was starting, "all that you have to do is to sit perfectly still; you must recline back in your chair on the deck; you must close your eyes; and then" —

Here a sudden rush of the speaker to the side of the vessel, and a violent access of the calamity from which he was promising certain deliverance, cut short his harangue, and disturbed the confidence of his hearers in the promised panacea.

Mr. Browning's sense of humor was quick. I once asked him about *The Steed which brought Good News from Ghent*, and whether the incident had any historic basis; for I told him that a friend of mine had taken very considerable trouble to search various histories, and discover whether it was true or not.

"No," he said; "the whole poem was purely imaginary. I had had a long voyage in a sailing-vessel (I think it was from Mes-

sina to Naples), and, being rather tired of the monotony, thought of a good horse of mine, and how much I should enjoy a quick ride. As I could not ride in reality, I thought that I would enjoy a ride in imagination;" — and he then and there wrote that most popular of his lyrics.

He told me that during the same voyage he had asked the skipper to awake him when they sighted the island of Capri, if they should happen to pass it very early in the morning, before he woke.

"Why should you care to be awaked to see Capri?" asked the skipper.

In reply, Browning sketched to him some of the facts and legends of the long residence of the Emperor Tiberius in the island, to which his auditor listened in silent astonishment. As they were passing Capri he came and awoke Mr. Browning, and, pointing to the island, said laconically, to the poet's great amusement, —

"There's where *that Great Mogul* used to live!"

I have heard him narrate two other sto-

ries, both of them Eastern legends about King Solomon, which impressed me much. One was as follows: —

I had been telling him the well-known Mohammedan myth, — how Solomon, in his intense pride in the horses and chariots, which were a dubious and half-forbidden innovation among the adjuncts of Jewish royalty, had once been surprised in the midst of his review by the voice of the muezzin (Eastern legends are always perfectly indifferent about anachronisms) and the summons to the evening prayer. Not knowing how to attend in time to this religious duty, Solomon magnificently consecrated all his forty thousand horses to Allah and his service. In reward for this sacrifice, Allah presented him with a magic carpet, which would at a wish transport to any distance the person who sat upon it. Once, as Solomon was consulting with his grand vizier, Azrael, the Angel of Death, passed by and gazed curiously at the vizier, who instantly, in alarm, entreated the king to lend him the magic carpet, and bade it transport him to

the centre of the desert of Arabia. No sooner had he gone than Azrael said to the king, "I looked at that man so closely, because, having been bidden to summon his soul from the centre of the Great Desert, I saw him, to my surprise, standing here with you."

Mr. Browning agreed that the legend was a magnificent illustration of the two truths, that no man can ever escape his destiny, and that often he fulfils it the more certainly by the very endeavor to escape it.

"But," he added, "I have heard the legend in a far finer form. In this version the king and the vizier were standing together on the topmost pinnacle of the temple, to which they had ascended by a vast flight of steps. As they stood there talking, they saw a man approaching them with his head bent; but as he came to the foot of the steps he cast one glance upwards, and in that one glance both of them recognized the awful lineaments of the Angel of Death. He began slowly to mount the steps; and then the terrified vizier, borrow-

ing the magic carpet, desired to be transferred to the loftiest summit of Caucasus. The angel ascended the steps and said to the king, 'I have come because I was bidden to take the soul of your vizier from the top of El Brouz, and I saw him here.' — 'Angel,' said the king, bowing his head and pointing with his finger, 'he awaits thee on the highest peak of Caucasus!'"

The other legend was that of the death of King Solomon, which the late Lord Lytton heard from Mr. Browning, and clothed in magnificent verse in his *Chronicles and Characters.* The king had gone into the holy place to worship; and while he stood there, in his jewelled crown, and in all the golden splendor of his royal robes, the finger of Azrael suddenly touched him, and he died where he was —

> Leaning upon the ebony staff
> Signed with the seal of the Pentegraph.

The corpse stood motionless in all its perishing magnificence; but the awe of the great king —

To whom were known, so Agar's offspring tell,
The powerful vigil, and the starry spell,
The midnight call Hell's awful legions dread,
And sounds that break the slumbers of the dead —

kept all men, even the chief priests, from drawing near or touching him, while all the demons also were kept afar by the graven spell. Then forth from the temple wall crept a little brown mouse, too insignificant a creature to feel any reverence. It gnawed away the leather at the bottom of the staff, and lo, suddenly the gorgeous figure fell down flat upon its face, and slipped into ashes; and out of the dust they picked a golden crown!

In his *Mr. Sludge the Medium*, Mr. Browning expressed his contemptuous disbelief of what is called "spiritualism," and poured disdain upon the tricks of which professional "mediums" often availed themselves. But one day, when I was talking to him on this subject, he admitted that there were many apparently curious mysteries of thought-transmission for which he could not readily account. He said that

once in Italy he met an Italian count who had the reputation of being able to read thoughts and to tell of occurrences by handling objects connected with them. The count knew that the poet was entirely sceptical as to his professed powers, and said to him, —

"Have you anything on your person to which any history is attached?"

Mr. Browning said, "No;" but a moment after he remembered that he was wearing a pair of sleeve-links to which there was a history. Correcting himself, he said, —

"Oh, yes; these sleeve-links are associated with a remarkable occurrence."

Mr. Browning's grandfather had been a resident in the West Indies; and his uncle had there been murdered by slaves, and these sleeve-links, which he had been wearing, had been taken from his corpse. The count laid them on the palm of his right hand, and, after looking intently first at them and then at Mr. Browning, exclaimed, —

"It is a very strange thing; but as I look at these sleeve-links I hear a voice crying in my ears, 'Murder! murder!'"

That the count could not have heard the story beforehand Browning was certain; he thought it possible that he might have made a lucky guess, or have conjectured something from the expression on his face.

From what Eastern source Mr. Browning had derived the legends of Solomon I omitted to ask; but he was the most omnivorous reader I ever met, — far more so than Lord Tennyson, — and he seemed (as indeed the range of his allusions show) to know something about everything. I believe that when he was writing *Sordello* he exhausted every book in the British Museum which touched on the little-known story of the Italian poet. The accuracy with which he mastered even the most recondite allusions to his subjects before he fused them together in the crucible of his imagination was most remarkable.

His memory, too, was very retentive. He once repeated to me a great part of the poem of poor George Smart on David, which he regarded as reaching a very high poetic level; but he had read everything

from Busbequius to Beddoes — for whom he told me he had a very high admiration, when I had quoted to him some lines from his dramas. This accuracy was extended to the minutest and most apparently insignificant details. In Florence it is possible to identify the *very spot* on which he was standing when he bought for a few pence the old paper copy of the trial of Count Guido, which suggested to him his longest, and in some respects most remarkable, poem, *The Ring and the Book.* The copy is still preserved by his son, who showed it to me, with other relics of his father, when I dined with him at his Venetian palace, in which I saw the truckle-bed and simply furnished upper room in which his great father had breathed his last.

In later years Mr. Browning was particularly cordial to me, not only because he knew how deep was the debt of gratitude which I owed to him for all that I had learnt from his poems, but also because he was kind enough to believe that I had greatly promoted the sale of his writings in Amer-

ica. When, some ten years ago, I visited America, it had not been at all my original intention to make what is called "a lecturing tour," but only to deliver a theological course on a particular foundation to which I had been invited by the late Bishop of Pennsylvania. When, however, I yielded to the strong pressure which induced me to lecture in some of the great cities of the States, I chose "Browning's Poems" as the subject for one of my lectures. The poet's readers and admirers in America could not at that time have been very numerous; for before I gave my lecture at Boston — certainly the most intellectual and literary city in the United States — I was told that not half a dozen copies of his poems had been sold there during the year. The morning after my lecture, every copy which could be procured either in Boston or in the neighborhood was in immediate demand. Mr. Browning more than once expressed his obligation to me for this service; but I could not claim the smallest gratitude. I am sure that he overestimated the effects of my lec-

29, DE VERE GARDENS.

June 6. '88.

Dear Canon Farrar,

What can I have done to deserve such an account of my endeavours as this? which, after all, humbles rather than elates me; if I know myself. Your generosity is none the less that my deserving falls short of what you wish it should be; taking the will for the deed.

Ever gratefully and affectionately yours

Robert Browning.

tures upon the sale of his works; and, in any case, I was only acting in the spirit of the old sentence, λαμπάδια ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες διαδώσουσιν ἀλλήλοις. I was trying to hand on the torch which had given light to me.

The letter here reproduced will show how keenly he appreciated the grateful estimate which I had formed of the value of his poems.

It would have been a great temptation to ask Mr. Browning for an explanation of some of the undoubtedly serious difficulties which abound, both as to the point of view in many of his poems, and also as to the meaning of a number of passages which — owing to his peculiar style, his habit of abbreviation, his elliptic forms of grammar, and his passion for amazing rhymes — are undoubtedly very difficult to construe, and have received very different explanations from his admirers. I would not, however, do this, because the poet studiously avoided offering any explanations. There were his poems and his thoughts — the best that he could give. They represented thorough and

conscientious effort, the results of what he regarded as his main work in life. You might understand and be enriched by them, or, if you chose, you might fling them aside, as some one is said to have tossed the poems of Persius into a corner with the remark, "*Si non vis intelligi non debes legi;*" or like Douglas Jerrold, who, on trying *Sordello*, declared that it contained only two intelligible lines; the first, —

> Who will may hear Sordello's story told,

and the last, —

> Who would has heard Sordello's story told;

and that those two lines contained an absolute falsehood!

In the few lines of manly preface to one of the later editions of his poems, while expressing gratitude for the sincere if belated appreciation which had come to him, he said that his friends would believe that he had never given to the world anything which was "wilfully obscure, unconscientiously careless, or perversely harsh."

"I can have little doubt," he wrote to a friend, "that my writing has been in the main too hard for many; but I never designedly tried to puzzle people, as some of my critics have supposed. On the other hand, I never pretended to offer such literature as should be a substitute for a cigar or a game of dominoes to an idle man; so perhaps, on the whole, I get my deserts, and something over; not a crowd, but a few I value more."

But in his *Pacchiarotto* he drew a marked distinction between "Shop" — the works which he published for all men — and "House" — the secrets of a heart which nothing would induce him to wear upon his sleeve for daws to peck at. I feel convinced that for this reason, when he was asked to explain this or that poem, or passage in any of his poems, he deliberately put off the questions with remarks which he did not always intend to be understood too seriously. His task in life was to write poems to the best of his power, and as clearly as his idiosyncrasy permitted — not

to comment on them afterwards. He never professed to furnish rubbish which could be as easily understood as a paragraph of gossip.

He was once questioned about *Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came*, which is a poem not only absolutely intelligible, but prolific in concentrated lessons of heroic and death-defying fortitude. Yet he would say no more about it than that it was suggested partly by a lonely castle-turret "precipice-encurled" which he had seen "in a gash of the wind-grieved Apennines," and partly by a worn old piece of tapestry, once belonging to his father, on which, among other things, was represented a horse, which looked as gaunt and ghastly as the one described in the poem. The magnificent and inspiring lesson lay enshrined in the poem itself, but if any one desired to profit by it, he must find it for himself. If he missed it, the poet had no more to say.

I once spent a Sunday at Oxford at the house of Dr. Jowett, the master of Balliol

— one of those charming Sundays in which he used to welcome the presence of one or two congenial guests. Mr. Browning was on that Sunday the only other guest staying with Dr. Jowett, and I had a long walk and talk with him that afternoon. The second volume of *The Ring and the Book* had just come out, and something turned our conversation in the direction of his poems, of which he did not often speak voluntarily. He alluded without the least bitterness to the long course of years in which his works were doomed to something like contemporary oblivion, during which very few copies indeed of them were sold, and scarcely one of them attained to a second edition. I said something about the Browning Society, which had then been recently formed, and he said that there were many who professed to laugh at it, but for his part he was grateful for this and every other indication of a dawning recognition, considering the dreary time of neglect and ignorant insult which he had been doomed to undergo. And then he

told me the story which he also, I believe, told to others, but which I narrate in the form in which he told it to me that Sunday afternoon.

He said that when one of his earlier volumes came out — I think, *Bells and Pomegranates* — a copy fell into the hands of Mr. John Stuart Mill, who was then at the zenith of his fame, and whose literary opinion was accepted as oracular. Mr. J. S. Mill expressed his admiration of the poems, and of the originality of the lessons they contained; and he wrote to the editor of *Tait's Magazine*, then one of the leading literary journals, asking if he might review them in the forthcoming number. The editor wrote back to say that he should always esteem it an honor and an advantage to receive a review from the pen of Mr. J. S. Mill, but unfortunately he could not insert a review of *Bells and Pomegranates*, as it had been reviewed in the last number. Mr. Browning had the curiosity to look at the last number of the magazine, and there read the so-called review. It was as fol-

lows: "*Bells and Pomegranates*, by Robert Browning: *Balderdash*." [1]

"It depended, you see," said Mr. Browning, "on what looked like the merest accident, whether the work of a new or as yet almost unknown writer should receive an appreciative review from the pen of the first literary and philosophic critic of his day, — a review which would have rendered him most powerful help, exactly at the time when it was most needed, — or whether he should only receive one insolent epithet from some nameless nobody. I consider," he added, "that this so-called 'review' retarded any recognition of me by twenty years' delay."

Mr. Browning wrote very little prose, but what he did write was of remarkable quality. He scarcely ever, under any circumstances, or under whatever provocation, wrote to the newspapers, or bestowed the smallest notice or complaint upon his detractors; but I shall

[1] Such was the poet's recollection; the exact word, however, may not have been "Balderdash," but something equally contemptuous, and possibly the reminiscence was a little blurred.

always remember one occasion on which he did so. He was himself unaware that his letter had appeared in print, until I pointed it out to him in the *Pall Mall Gazette.* An article had occurred in some sapient, and, I believe, provincial journal, entitled "Is this Poetry?" It consisted of an attempt by some incompetent and infallible ignoramus to show that Browning was not a poet at all. Wherever there are mosquitoes in the air, a kind friend, as W. S. Landor said, is always on the alert to draw the curtain and point them out. Accordingly, an unknown correspondent cut out this precious article and sent it with a note to Mr. Browning. I saw his quite inimitable reply in the *Pall Mall;* and while I was laughing at it very heartily at the Athenæum, I saw Mr. Browning himself sitting reading not far off in an armchair. Still laughing, I went up to him, and said, —

"Mr. Browning, I congratulate you on your admirable little letter."

"What letter?" he asked in surprise.

"Your letter in the *Pall Mall.*"

"I have sent no letter to the *Pall Mall*," he said.

"Well, come and see it," I said, and took him up to the board on which the journal was hanging. He read it with a broad smile on his face, and said, "My correspondent must have sent it to the press, but I was quite unaware that he meant to do so." The "characteristic and trenchant" reply had been copied by the *Pall Mall* from the *Birmingham Owl.* It was as follows: —

19 WARWICK CRESCENT, *Feb.* 10, 1887.

DEAR SIR, — I am quite sure you mean very kindly, but I have had too long an experience of the inability of the human goose to do other than cackle when benevolent, and hiss when malicious; and no amount of goose criticism shall make me lift a heel at what waddles behind it. Believe me, dear sir, yours very sincerely, ROBERT BROWNING.

I once asked him what he did in answer to the numerous requests which I felt sure he must receive for autographs.

"Oh," he said, "I always send my autograph to those who write to me for it."

"What do you do when, as is often the

case, the admirer does not even enclose a stamped envelope?"

"Oh," he replied, "I always send the autograph all the same; but then I do not prepay the letter, because, if he thinks my autograph worth writing for, he will probably not think it dear at twopence!"

When I placed the Jubilee Window of Queen Victoria's reign in St. Margaret's, Westminster, I asked Mr. Browning to write the quatrain under it for me. He did so; and these were the four highly characteristic lines,—

Fifty years' flight! wherein should he rejoice
Who hailed their birth, who as they die decays?
This: — England echoes his attesting voice —
Wondrous and well: thanks, Ancient Thou of Days.

The very quaintness of the lines, — their characteristic oddness of collocation, as in "Ancient Thou of Days," — the fact that they were written in the poet's special style of what his critics called "Browningese," — made them more interesting to me than if they had been smooth and commonplace. They illustrate the cause which made peo-

ple call him unintelligible; namely, that his sentences frequently did not "construe," but required some long *subauditur* to show their dependence. Thus, in these lines, the "This" stands so completely isolated and independent that it must be taken for "This (is the reason wherein he should rejoice);" and the "Wondrous and well" means the highly compressed sentence, "The years have been fifty *wondrous* years, and have passed *well* for England." As it was, however, the lines when published were received with general amusement, and elicited a silly and sanguinary parody in one of the London newspapers. I do not suppose that he ever saw this parody; nor would he have been vexed about it if he had. Yet so far was he from being careless about the lines, that he took the trouble of a long walk to St. Margaret's to see if they were correctly punctuated on the brass plate underneath the window. He found that the engraver had altered a comma, and requested me to have it at once corrected.

And here let me add that this is the

more remarkable because Mr. Browning clearly did not understand the best principles of punctuation as an aid to lucidity. A friend is said to have pointed out that a great deal of *Sordello* would be less difficult of apprehension if it were differently punctuated throughout; and it has been said (but I cannot vouch for the fact) that the poet adopted his friend's punctuation of many passages, and so made the poem more easy to understand. His extraordinary method of ellipse and compression had become the habit of a life. When his *Pauline* came out, some critic had called it "wordy." Being resolute and earnest in all that he undertook, and thinking that there might be some element of truth in the criticism, Mr. Browning set himself to correct the real or imaginary fault; and to this fact is due some at least of the peculiarities of his style.

His last and most popular book, *Asolando*, — he delighted in odd titles for his books, and generally speaking was specially fond of everything quaint and unusual,

— came out when he was in Italy. He was lying on what proved, alas! to be his death-bed, after a brief illness, when he was informed that already — after a very short time — his book had attained to a third edition. This was a most uncommon circumstance in the history of his writings. "How very gratifying!" he exclaimed, with a happy smile, on being informed of it.

Shortly afterwards I received a telegram from his son from the Palazzo Rezzonico at Venice, saying that "Mr. Robert Browning died this morning." It was sudden and wholly unexpected; for in the lengthening of the allotted term of life which has become so common in this century, he could not have been called aged. He had always enjoyed excellent health. His eye was not dim, nor his natural strength abated; and, so far from showing any signs of intellectual senility or mental deterioration, this last volume contains some of his most vigorous and popular lyrics, especially that forcible one — quite in his own peculiar style — in which he speaks of himself as follows: —

Oh, to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
What had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivel
— Being — who?

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

What could I do, on receiving such a message, except to telegraph back to his son my expression of sincere sorrow and sympathy, and to add exactly what I felt: "The world is poorer for his loss"?

Fifty years' flight! wherein should he rejoice
who hailed their birth, who as they die decays?
This — England echoes his unfaltering voice:
"wondrous and well-thanks, Ancient Thou of Days!"

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

III.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

THERE are many men of eminence whom it has been my good fortune to meet, who, quite apart from the genius which enabled them to enforce upon their generation the great lessons of science, of morality, or of religion, were men whom it would have been delightful to know because of the charm and geniality of their bearing. Genius has been defined as "the heart of childhood taken up and matured in the powers of manhood;" and this childlike or boyish element has been a marked characteristic of some of our distinguished contemporaries.

One saw it in Lord Tennyson, when his shyness with strangers wore off; its winning freshness was very noticeable in the animated bearing of Dean Stanley during his happier hours; and a boyish frankness and

spirit of fun added a constant charm to the gayety of Mr. Matthew Arnold, when he could throw off all reserve, and knew himself to be among friends. If he were in the midst of a society which he disliked he naturally did not care to unbend; and then he might have been described, by those who knew nothing of him, as supercilious and unattractive. But among those who knew and loved him, and among whom he could move with ease, all the "sweetness and light" which he regarded as the ideal of demeanor, came out; and the success of any party of which he was a member was assured. There were times when his fun became almost boisterous; and very often the quaint and unexpected turns of a wit which was enhanced by his delightful personality would rouse a whole company to hearty mirth.

I remember one day when a guest at a dinner-party asked whether Mr. X——, a very refined and gentle Harrow master, was not a Conservative.

"X—— a Conservative!" he exclaimed,

— "X—— a Conservative! Why, he would strangle the last king in the bowels of the last priest!"

To those who knew the very quiet-mannered master there was something indescribably amusing in such a characterization.

In a home where his presence was as a perpetual sunbeam, the fact that his affections were ever "true to the kindred points of heaven and home" was a constant source of animation and happiness. The quaint and playful raillery with which he would address members of his family, telling them that they "had all his sweetness and none of his conceit," or "all his graces and none of his airs," illustrated the *abandon* of his home affections, and all the more because he would awaken their extreme mirth by the gravity of countenance — which he vainly endeavored to retain — with which he assured them that, like the wife of the famous French duke, "they had embittered his existence, and would precipitate his end." I never knew a man whose heart was more absorbed by home affections. His children

were devoted to him, and they were not in the least afraid to repay him with banter similar to his own. One day, after gazing at him, as he helped himself to some delicacy, a child exclaimed to him, "Quelle coch*er*onnerie!" He was highly amused at the apostrophe, and said that though the word had no existence, it was so good that it certainly *ought* to have!

I knew him for many years in two of his homes — Byron House at Harrow, where he lived for some time while his boys were at the great school; and Pain's Hill Cottage, on the river Mole, not far from Cobham. At both homes the pets whom his muse rendered so famous were prominent members of the household, and were known to all his guests — the cat "Atossa;" the dachshund "Geist," who grew to extreme old age; and the canary "Matthias," beside whose cage I have seen "Atossa" reclining just as the poet describes the scene in *Poor Matthias*. "Atossa" was a very beautiful, but far from amiable, Persian cat. When I first made advances of friendship at a

dinner-party at Byron House she rewarded me by a snarl and a scratch — for which I thought her fond and distinguished master was too impenitent.

Byron House was so called because Byron lived there for a time when he was a Harrow boy. It had a pleasant garden, and Mr. Arnold and his family enjoyed their residence there in the midst of the brightness and movement of a great public school and its surroundings. It was when he contemplated settling for a time at Harrow, for purposes of education, that I first corresponded with him. He had just lost one dear child; but he had three boys and two girls. Two of the boys were my pupils — the eldest, named Thomas, and the youngest, Richard, who survives him.

Thomas, named after his famous grandfather, Dr. Arnold, had inherited the weakness of heart known as *cyanosis*, which doomed him to an early grave. He was a boy of the most sweet and charming character, over whose boyhood played the menace of death, with no other effect than to solem-

nize him without in the least quenching his natural cheerfulness. It was a somewhat perilous experiment to send him to a great public school; for if any boy had but "bonneted" him, — as boys sometimes do in fun, — or given him any sudden shock, it might have caused very speedy death. To the great credit of the Harrow boys be it said that, knowing his weakness, they kept him as safe among them as he would have been in his own home, in spite of the fact that he took, and sometimes expressed, a more serious view of daily obligations than boys usually do. Tommy had a very beautiful voice; and very shortly before his death he sang at the annual school concert the pretty song, "Little black things, good-night, good-night!" in a way which charmed all who heard him. He went to Fox Howe for his holiday, had a fall from his pony, which disturbed his heart, and came back to Harrow, only to die at the age of sixteen, to the deep grief of his loving parents. The letter is lying before me in which Mr. Arnold invited me to go and see him as he lay in

the sweet beauty and peacefulness of early death.

The second boy — Trevenen — a very fine, handsome lad, also died rather suddenly, and most unexpectedly, at Harrow, probably from suppressed erysipelas, caused (it was believed) by running a race in his stockings on the damp ground.

It was a great pleasure to Mr. Arnold and his family that, for some years, at Harrow, a young Italian prince — the Duke of Genoa — was an inmate of their house. He was sent to Harrow about the age of fifteen, and was also in my pupil room. He was, I believe, the first "prince of the blood" — being a grandson of John, King of Saxony, and nephew of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy — who was ever sent to an English public school. When he first came he knew very little English, and used to make the boys laugh good-humoredly — for he was very popular among them — by his quaint expressions. Until he came he had been surrounded by all the

Pomp, entourage, worldly circumstance

of royalty, with servants in constant attendance. At Harrow not the slightest difference was made between him and any other boy; and when he left he was an eager football player, and was in one of the second elevens. He was a boy of fine and generous character, and the Arnolds were deeply attached to him. During a great part of the time when he was in my pupil room he was King of Spain. The crown was offered him; and though he was most averse to accepting it, he did so (I believe) at the wish of his grandfather, his mother the Princess Elizabeth of Saxony, and his uncle, King Victor Emmanuel. He could not act for himself, for he was only fifteen or sixteen; but as soon as he reached the age of eighteen, and while he was still a Harrow boy, he resigned the offered throne, because then he came legally of age, and had a right to choose for himself. The crown was accepted by his first cousin, the Duke of Aosta, who, after a brief and not too happy experience of Spanish royalty, was glad to "abdicate." I still possess Mr.

Harrow.
Jan. 20th 1871

My dear Farrar

Even in your plight I persecute you. Millais the artist was talking to me last night: his two boys were going to Rugby, but he does not like the look of things there, and is attracted by the Saturnian reign setting in at Marlborough: but he wants his boys to go at once, at the beginning of this very term. I promised to write to you about it: I think

it will be pleasant to
have Millais's Sons. Will
you write a line directly
to him, not through me; his
address is -

J. E. Millais. R.A.
7, Cromwell Place,
South Kensington. W.

I hope to see you on Sunday,
& to find Mr. Fraser looking
unexpected by her absence.

Most sincerely yours
Matthew Arnold.

Arnold's letter in which he mentions the warm satisfaction felt by the Italian royal family for all that Harrow had done for this young prince, who was much attached to the Arnolds, and now occupies one of the most distinguished posts in the Italian navy.

From the time that I became intimate with Mr. Matthew Arnold at Harrow, I constantly saw him, both at his house or my own, and at the Athenæum Club, where he was one of the most popular and best-known members. When I was head master at Marlborough he paid us a visit with some of his family. Dean Stanley was our guest at the same time. Both of them spoke delightfully at Marlborough at a great supper, and wrote most kindly about it afterwards in letters which are now in print among their memorials. I have a bundle of Mr. Arnold's letters, all of which overflow with kindness; but most of them are of too private and personal a character to print.

Valuable as were Matthew Arnold's con-

tributions to literature, high as his rank will always be among English poets, exquisite as was both his prose and verse, he, like Mr. Browning, was for many years so far unrecognized that his contributions to literature added little or nothing to his income. When he was at Harrow he was surcharged on the income-tax, and appealed to the commissioners, who were mostly local tradesmen and others. He told them that in his tax-returns he had stated his income at £1,000 a year, which was, I believe, the utmost which he ever received from his post of inspector of schools, and asked why they had charged him the tax on a larger income.

"Oh, but, Mr. Arnold, you are a writer," said the commissioners.

"Gentlemen," he said, in his amusing tone, "you see before you that unfortunate being, an unpopular author! My books, so far, have not added to my income."

It was not till later years that his writings materially increased his somewhat narrow resources. Like Mr. Browning, he had long

to wait, and his prose writings were more remunerative than his poems.

Besides the permanent fame which Mr. Arnold has won as an exquisite poet, he rendered great services both to literature and education. Many must have felt that it was hardly creditable to England that one of her illustrious sons, in spite of his permanently valuable Reports on Foreign Educational Systems, received little or no official promotion of any kind — no title, no distinction, no public literary recognition from the government, though their rewards were bestowed on far inferior men.

When I was rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, he was inspector of my National Schools. It was always delightful to see and hear him as he examined the little children — many of them among the poorest of the poor — in grammar or arithmetic; or looked critically at the needle-work done by the little Annes and Mary Janes of the back streets. He manifested a true dignity by the uncomplaining faithfulness and regularity with which, for many long years, he

discharged the comparatively humble routine duties of an inspector, which must have often seemed very uncongenial, and from which he ought to have been exempted by promotion, or some form of national gratitude. He used sometimes to say, at gatherings where he was received with the loudest applause, "Gentlemen, you see before you a humble Inspector of Schools."

But though he can hardly have failed to feel at times that he was in the position of a racehorse set to draw a market-cart, he continued to discharge the modest requirements of his position with undiminished dignity and conscientious cheerfulness. His genuine kindness and considerateness, both to teacher and pupils, made him one of the most beloved of inspectors; and when, at last, his term of service was ended, he received the expression of hearty and unanimous gratitude from the whole body of masters and mistresses with whom he had had to do. The buoyant freshness and vivacity of his earlier prose writings show how

little he allowed any natural disappointment to weigh upon his spirits; and meanwhile he received, from every literary and high social circle in which he moved, the recognition which had not come to him in any large measure from his official superiors.

Some of the views in his writings upon religious subjects were startling to orthodox Churchmen; but in spite of this he remained on terms of cordial friendship with many of the bishops and leading clergy, as well as with the most eminent Nonconformists. Whatever may have been their doctrinal divergences from his opinions, they saw that he wrote (with one unfortunate exception, in which, however, his apparent flippancy had not been intentional) in a serious, sincere, and deeply reverent spirit. There was much to learn even from his writings on sacred subjects, and to the last he remained a regular and reverent attendant at church and at the Holy Communion.

He called on us almost immediately after his return from his American tour, and made

us laugh heartily at his experiences. He was induced to visit the United States, partly by the great popularity of his writings in the Western world, and by the fact that he had many warm friends across the Atlantic; but also because his income left but a very narrow margin for his necessary expenses, and it became a matter of importance to him that he should raise a certain sum by lectures. I think that on the whole he enjoyed his American tour, but it required his genial joyousness to endure some of the very free criticisms passed upon him by the American journalists. Beautiful as was the substance of his lectures, his delivery, never telling, was but little suited to a nation in which every boy in the schools is trained for years in rhetorical delivery and the principles of elocution. I will mention some of his anecdotes. His first lecture was delivered at New York, and many had paid large fees for good places. But before he had spoken long he was met by cries of "Speak up, Mr. Arnold!" "We cannot hear you, Mr. Arnold!" and many (as is not

uncommon in America) left the hall while he was speaking.

"Next morning," he said, "a professor of elocution called on me, and remarked, 'This will never do, Mr. Arnold. People buy tickets to come and hear you, but you are very inaudible. Let me give you a lesson.' I gratefully accepted the kind offer, and we went to the hall before the delivery of the second lecture. The elocution professor gave me some excellent hints, and I was much better heard at subsequent lectures. At the hall I saw a sort of music-stand, which was just the right height for me; and as the sight of one of my eyes is stronger than the other, I used to place it at my right, read a sentence, and then raise my head as I delivered it. But one morning afterwards there appeared in a Detroit paper a criticism in which was the remark, '*As for Mr. Arnold's manner, it reminds us of an elderly parrot pecking at a trellis!*'"

These, and all similar criticisms, however frank, he took with absolutely imperturbable good-humor. He used to travel about the

United States to deliver his lectures, with Mrs. Arnold, his two daughters, and the agent, whom he elegantly called his "*Impresario.*" They usually had free railway tickets presented to them; and when the ticket-collector in the train was told this, he remarked, in a condescending tone, "Oh, the Arnold *troupe*, I suppose!"—"Just as if we were a travelling circus!" said Mr. Arnold, with a hearty laugh.

Among other places, he visited Chicago. The next morning there was an article in one of the newspapers beginning, "We have seen him; he is an elderly gentleman, who parts his hair in the middle, with supercilious manners, and ill-fitting clothes!" Many might have been annoyed by such liberties. To Mr. Arnold they only caused extreme amusement, as he narrated them to his friends.

He also told me, with much relish, the story of a trick played by a New York paper on a Chicago paper, which (it was said) sometimes copied, without acknowledgment, its foreign telegrams. The New York

paper inserted a clever letter, purporting to have been written by Mr. Arnold, and commenting not quite favorably on the city of Chicago. It began: "At Chicago my host was *an artist in desiccated pork!*"

The Chicago papers took the letter for genuine, and exploded into vehement vituperation, which was perhaps excusable, for they had received Mr. Arnold with the customary warmth and hospitality of our Transatlantic brethren. As soon as Mr. Arnold heard it, he telegraphed to Chicago to say that the letter was a forgery from beginning to end. It was then, however, too late to unsay the uncivil remarks which they had heaped on the unoffending head of their distinguished guest; and when I visited Chicago the next year I found a certain soreness still remaining, which made him less popular there than he was in many of the American cities.

Almost the last, if not quite the last, public appearance of Mr. Arnold was made at my request. My friend and his friend, Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia, had,

with characteristic munificence, presented St. Margaret's, Westminster, with a splendid memorial window in honor of John Milton. Milton was more closely connected with St. Margaret's than any other church, as he resided near it for many years. His banns are recorded in its register, which also retain entries of the burial of his best-loved wife, Catherine Woodcock, — "my late-espoused saint," — and of the infant daughter at whose birth she died. When this window was unveiled, I asked Mr. Arnold to come and read a paper on Milton in the vestry, in the presence of a small but distinguished gathering of literary men, among whom were Lord Lytton, Mr. Browning, and Mr. Lecky. As an inducement, I told him that, as I knew him to be, like myself, a devoted admirer of Milton, he could not fail to write something valuable and interesting, and he might send it to some American magazine. He consented, with his invariable kindness, and wrote the charming paper on Milton which has since been published. It was, I believe, the last thing he wrote.

Not long after, I met him at the Athenæum, and after asking me with assumed despair, "What on earth am I to do with that demon ——?" (mentioning one of the too numerous strangers who worried him, as they worry all public men, with their obtrusiveness), he rubbed his hands in the highest spirits, and asked, "What *do* you think the American editor sent me for that little paper which I read for you at St. Margaret's? They gave me no less than fifty pounds!"

The next day he went with Mrs. Arnold to meet his beloved daughter Mrs. Whitridge, who had married an American gentleman living in New York, and who was on her way home with her child, on her annual visit to England. On that very evening, I believe, he took the little jump over a hedge which, though at the moment it did not seem to have done him much harm, disturbed the weak action of his heart. The next morning — to the grief of all who knew him and of all who love the purest and most refined forms of English literature — he was dead.

I attended his funeral in the sweet country churchyard of Laleham, where he had desired to be buried with his beloved ones; and I read at the service that noble chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians, which stands, as it were, as a Magna Charta of man's hopes of immortality. I could not but think, as I went sadly home, that never again could I know so intimately a writer so brilliant and so distinguished, or a man more deeply loved by those who really recognized the high and lovely characteristics of his great gifts and his unique personality. He was an admirable specimen of a perfect English gentleman, — a man of fine genius, of delightful bearing, of stainless integrity, and of a genuinely kind and loving heart.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

IV.

PROFESSOR MAURICE AND DEAN STANLEY.

I HAVE already said that I account it among the richest outward blessings of a life which has, by God's blessing, been a very happy one, that I have enjoyed the personal acquaintance — in not a few cases the personal friendship — of most of those great writers, artists, and men of science whose names will shine out like stars in the annals of the reign of our beloved Queen.

Among these have been ecclesiastics of every school of thought in the churches of England and America, and some of the leading members of other religious communions. Several of them — like the Master of Balliol, Bishop Colenso, Bishop Phillips Brooks, Professor Maurice, and Dean Stanley — were ecclesiastics whose views on many points differed widely from those of their brethren.

It is a most happy thing for the Church of England — it is indeed one of the strongest elements of her influence and vitality — that the clergy are not all like mere figures which follow a decimal point, and never rise to the dignity of a unit. They are not stereotyped into the nullity of a purely verbal and mechanical orthodoxy. They are not all steeped in "the deep slumber of decided opinions." They do not all humbly accept whole series of artificial dogmas and observances of which many are the mere accretions of unauthorized tradition, which have crystallized round the nucleus of Catholic belief. The Church of England would soon, to use the words of Milton, "sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition," or, in the still more emphatic plain-spokenness of our Homily, fall into "the stinking puddles of men's traditions," if theological acrimony had but power in proportion to its unscrupulous virulence. Most happily for the greatness and real influence of our Church, there have always been mountains among the molehills, and forest trees amid the dense undergrowth of thistles.

Let us hope that, to the end of time, there may be enough men among our clergy to realize that truth is an ever-streaming fountain, not a motionless lake gleaming with the iridescence which conceals corruption — men who believe that there is a *continuous* revelation to earnest souls, an ever-broadening light from heaven whereby "God shows all things in the slow history of their ripening." God grant us enough men to resist the seductions of promotion and popularity; to flout an effeminate artificiality; to refuse to answer the theological world according to its idols; to scorn a slavish abnegation of the supreme rights of reason and conscience; boldly to rebuke vice, and patiently to suffer for the truth's sake. Such men are the prophets of their age; and it is their lot, as it is the lot of all the truest and greatest prophets, to have all manner of evil said against them falsely, as their Master had, by the "religious authorities" of the day —

By fierce lies maddening the blind multitude.

Such men — in their measure — were the two of whom I shall speak in this chapter — FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, and ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY. Both of them stood, for the most part, alone among their clerical contemporaries. As Archbishop Tait was called, by way of a disparagement which was his highest honor, the "Archbishop of the Laity," so Professor Maurice and Dean Stanley found their best support and encouragement in their sacred and noble work, far more among hosts of lay friends, who had benefited by and were grateful for their teaching, than among clerics, whose newspapers rarely mentioned them without abuse or sneers. To a great extent it was their lot to sit —

> Heedless of neglect and scorn,
> Till, their long task completed, they had risen
> And left us, never to return, and all
> Rushed in to peer and praise when all was vain.

In the habitual falsification to which ecclesiastical history seems specially liable, it may now be pretended that this was not the case; for men soon begin to build the

tombs of the prophets whom their fathers slew. Nevertheless, it was so. Maurice was driven from his professorship at King's College, and was anathematized for years, so that no new "evangelical" paper could bid for popularity without the *sauce piquante* of abuse of him in one of those "smart" articles in which all base minds delight. On Dean Stanley's deathbed I saw lying a bitterly contemptuous attack on his charming and most useful *Christian Institutions*. I could only hope that he had not read it at all; or, at any rate, not until the gall and wormwood of the anonymous reviewer became to him a matter of utter indifference, and the serpent hiss of ecclesiastical hatred as idle as the wind which blows over a grave.

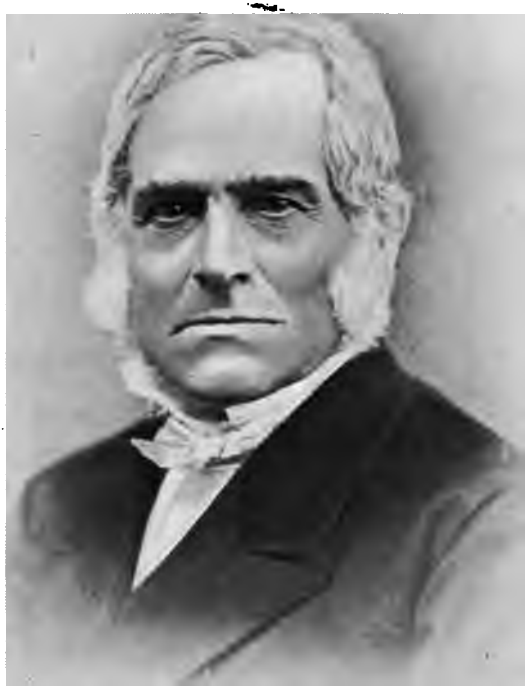
But one instance of party malice is worth gibbeting as a specimen of what the malignity of "religious" newspapers can achieve. The Dean had gone down to Bedford to unveil the statue of John Bunyan, and had given one of his large, loving, and delightful addresses on the immortal Baptist tinker to whom we owe the *Pilgrim's Progress*. The

account of this event, given in a "leading" Ritualistic newspaper, was to the following effect: —

"A statue has been erected to a Nonconformist writer at Bedford. Of course the person invited to unveil it was the inevitable Dean of Westminster. All sorts of persons have statues erected to them in these days. There is a personage, undoubtedly powerful and influential, to whom we quite expect soon to hear that a statue has been erected. [Here followed an elaborate description of *the Devil.*] *When the statue to this personage is finished, we are quite sure that the fittest person to unveil it will be the Dean of Westminster.*"

Is this reptilian criticism, which is exceedingly common, the sort of courtesy which will make the nation humbly accept the dictation of priests, or look up to them as examples of "meekness and lowliness of heart"?

I first learnt to know, to honor, and to love F. D. Maurice, when, as a boy of sixteen, I went to King's College, London. He was then Professor of History and Literature, and lectured to us twice a week. We were supposed to take notes of his lectures, and were examined on the subjects of them at the end of the term. I never learnt short-



FREDERICK D. MAURICE.

hand; but the desire to profit by the lecture system, which was the main method of teaching at King's College, made me so far a "*tachygraph*" that I could with ease take down everything that was essential in the lectures of Professor Brewer, Professor Maurice, and Dr. Jelf. Maurice's lectures were "caviare to the general." Many of the "students," as we were called, cared nothing for them, and were much more impressed by the lectures of his assistant, which were full of facts. But those of us who had any sense of reverence, or any insight into genius and character, felt that we were in the presence of a great and noble man, and were proud to be under his instruction. His lectures were meant to deal rather with the meaning and the philosophy of history than with those details which he knew that we could derive from any ordinary handbook. Certainly, his lectures were a strong intellectual stimulus to those of us who were at all capable of rightly apprehending them.

A witty youth wrote a parody on one of them, which began, "The fifteenth century

was preceded by the fourteenth, and was in turn succeeded by the sixteenth. This is a most deep, important, and memorable fact," etc.; but even this fellow was one who had a real admiration for the teacher whom, though he was only one of a body of able men, we regarded as the most eminent member of the teaching staff. This impression was deepened in us by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, afterwards Dean of Wells, with whom from those boyish days I began a life-long friendship. He was then the chaplain of the college. He became Maurice's brother-in-law, and looked up to him, and taught us to look up to him, with the deepest reverence.

The classes were attended by some ninety or a hundred students, whom it was the custom of the place to regard and treat as "University men," though so many of us were but boys. Every one was addressed as "Mr.;" and as we were all living at our respective homes, only those of us who formed friendships among ourselves knew anything about one another. A certain

number were of course the merest Philistines, who neither understood the lectures nor cared for them in the slightest degree; and some, of yet coarser grain, had not the ordinary manners to respect the lecturer or their fellow-students.

These youths often behaved execrably. Maurice did not know most of them even by name, as he saw them only in the lecture-room; and as none of the ordinary public school discipline existed, and any punishment short of expulsion was unknown, he had no means of controlling them. That power of discipline which many seem to possess as a natural gift was not his; and as we "students" were not a homogeneous body, living under one roof, but a conglomeration of separate atoms without a particle of authority over one another, we could not coerce the boors into a better demeanor.

At last, however, one "man" was in some way identified, and Dr. Jelf brought him into the lecture-room and made him apologize. Even this was not effectual. On one occasion things came to a climax. Some brain-

less youth had concealed himself under the platform on which the seats rose tier above tier; and, as the lecture proceeded, he emphasized its periods, unseen, by tapping with a stick on the floor, giving very pronounced raps when there was any sentence peculiarly solemn and eloquent. This was too much for our equanimity. I never knew the "man's" name; but I joined in a memorial of sympathy to Maurice, in which we expressed our disgust at such ill-bred barbarism, and offered our best services to put an end to it thereafter. From this time the disorder ceased.

Maurice's *literary* lectures were even more stimulating and delightful than his historical. He would sometimes make us read, each in turn, the main parts of a play of Shakespeare, criticising as he went along. He would sometimes give us a passage of some classic author to translate into verse, and then, without mentioning our names, would most kindly, yet incisively, criticise the merits and defects of our productions. Without being able to recall special views,

I remember the sort of literary impulse which he gave us; and others must have profited by it even more than I, for in those classes, among others who were my friends and contemporaries, were Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. W. Stebbing, the late Mr. Henry Kingsley, Mr. Clement Swanston, Professor Bensley, Mr. Edward Dicey, and Sir Edwin Arnold.

The lecture I best remember was one which Professor Maurice delivered at the spur of the moment, interrupting his ordinary course, on April 23, 1856, — the day on which we heard in London the news of the death of the poet Wordsworth. I can recall how he spoke to us of the simplicity, the dignity, and whole-hearted devotion to his work of the poet's life, and quoted, as one of his most characteristic utterances, the lines on the rainbow, —

> My heart leaps up when I behold
> A rainbow in the sky:
> So was it when my life began,
> So is it now I am a man,
> Or let me die!

> The Child is father of the Man;
> And I could wish my days to be
> Bound each to each by natural piety.

Professor Maurice was then living in Guildford Street. It was not often that he could invite students to his house, nor was it an easy matter to arrange, since some of us lived far away; but twice, at least, he asked me to dinner. Those were the days of the admirable little paper, *The Christian Socialist*, which died a very early death, though there have been few papers of so high a literary calibre, containing, as it did, contributions from J. M. Ludlow, F. J. Furnivall, Maurice, T. Hughes, and the brilliant addresses written by Kingsley under the name of "Parson Lot." I remember the earnestness with which we talked of the Working Men's College, and many projects for social amelioration.

At that time I was intensely interested in the learning and historic research of the four portly volumes of Elliott's *Horæ Apocalypticæ*, of which, boy as I was, I had made a complete analysis. I asked Maurice

what he thought of it; and I remember the sort of cold shock I felt when he told me he regarded the entire system of interpretation as utterly baseless. It was some years before further study brought home to me his conviction, that, though the Book of Revelation might, like those of all inspired writers, have "springing and germinal developments," it was primarily "the thundering reverberation of a mighty spirit struck by the plectrum" of the Neronian persecution.

From the time I left King's College, Professor Maurice was always my kind friend. I met him sometimes at Mr. Macmillan's delightful *réunions* at Balham on "All Fools' Day." I met him also at the annual gathering of "The Apostles" in the Star and Garter at Richmond. I remember how he came in late at one of those dinners, and — being severely chaffed by Lord Houghton, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and others for only having come just in time for the "whitebait" — said that "whitebait was his *bête noir*."

Lord De Tabley was chairman on that occasion; and he proposed the health of Maurice, — who was always a hero amongst us, — saying how little it was to the credit of the dispensers of patronage that one who had rendered to the Church such services as Maurice had done, should never have received the smallest mark of public recognition. In his reply he passed over the remark with quiet dignity; but in those days there would have been a tremendous outcry at his promotion. Once when I wrote a paper on the advantage of some knowledge of metaphysics for the clergy, the Evangelical editor struck out a passage in which I had spoken with gratitude of Maurice's *Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.*

When I was a master at Harrow, Professor Maurice was more than once my guest, and he was a most delightful one. He kindly became godfather to my second son, the Rev. Eric Maurice Farrar, who bears his name. I was seriously taken to task, and almost had a quarrel with certain excellent

but narrow-minded persons, for inviting him to address the members of the Institute at Harrow; but I stuck to my point, and we were rewarded by hearing his beautiful lecture on "The Friendship of Books." He was touched by the genial warmth with which the Rev. B. H. Drury, now Senior Fellow of Caius College, spoke of him in proposing a vote of thanks. I continued more or less in kindly interchange of letters and rare conversations with him till his lamented death, on April 1, 1872. Many of his pupils deeply sympathized with him, and sent an address of condolence to him, on his dismissal from the King's College Professorship, and received a very grateful reply. It was from his books that I learnt the germ of those convictions — once, as I know to my cost, savagely and generally anathematized, now openly professed by multitudes of the clergy — to which I gave utterance in my sermons on "Eternal Hope."

Matthew Arnold, in his tone of friendly banter, wrote of Maurice with high appreciation indeed, but still as having spent his

life in "beating about the bush with deep emotion, but never starting the hare." Yet if it be the reverse of "ineffectual" to have written books which are still highly valued, and to have quickened to life many precious thoughts in the minds of many who have, in their turn, been among the teachers of their age, it falls to the lot of few to achieve so great a work as was done by one of the truest prophets of the nineteenth century, — Frederick Denison Maurice.

Were I to attempt to give all my reminiscences of DEAN STANLEY, they would occupy much space; for during some years as his colleague I was thrown into almost daily intercourse with him, and constantly walked with him in the afternoon to and from the Athenæum. He took the kindest interest in my children, who were then little girls and boys, and he wrote to them some charmingly playful verses. I first met him, I know not how many years ago, at the house of his brother-in-law, Dean Vaughan; and then frequently at some unusually simple and de-

lightful dinners, at which the contributors to the *Dictionary of the Bible* used to meet monthly under the presidency of Sir W. Smith. A little before that time Stanley's *Sinai and Palestine* had made a powerful impression; and it is quite incessantly quoted in the *Dictionary*, as also is the first volume of the *Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church.*

By these books Stanley rendered a far more striking service to the Church than has ever been adequately recognized. By what Lord Beaconsfield so happily called his "picturesque sensibility," he made the characters of Scripture history move and speak, not as conventional lay figures, but as living men and women of like passions with ourselves; and he thus gave a powerful stimulus to the interest felt by the young in the study of the Bible. It was the fashion of a certain school to sneer at these books and their little inaccuracies; but the anonymous critics who revelled in these sneers might have thanked God if all that they had ever put together — *minus* its envy, hatred, and all uncharitable-

ness — had achieved a hundredth part of the good work which was permitted to the man of whom they could scarcely speak without an anathema or a sneer.

When I was elected head master of Marlborough College, in December, 1870, I received the letter of which a fac-simile is here given. It is far more legible than most of those in the bundle which lies before me. I will ask the reader to look at the word "Deanery," which shows the fact that Stanley's written words were often only indicated by their first letter. Thus, when he wrote me a letter to *Marlborough College*, all that the post-office authorities could make out was that the letter was addressed to some place of which the name began with *M* and consisted of two words. With admirable sagacity, they sent the letter to *Merthyr Tydvil.* The letter, after long wanderings, was sent back to the Dean, who, writing to me again, enclosed the envelope with many notes of admiration after the "Marlborough College."

The first proofs of his *Sinai and Pales-*

Dear Mrs
Watts

My dear Mrs,

[illegible]

tine informed the reader that from the monastery of Sinai was visible "*the horn of the burning beast!*" This was a fearfully apocalyptic nightmare of the printer's devil — for "*the horizon of the Burning Bush.*" The original proof-sheets also stated that, on turning the shoulder of Mount Olivet in the walk from Bethany, "there suddenly burst upon the spectator a magnificent view of — Jones!" In this startling sentence "Jones" was a transmogrification of "*Jerus,*" the Dean's abbreviated way of writing "Jerusalem." When the Dean answered an invitation to dinner, his hostess has been known to write back and inquire whether his note was an acceptance or a refusal; and when he most kindly replied to the question of some working-man, the recipient of his letter thanked him, but ventured to request that the tenor of the answer might be written out by some one else, "as he was not familiar with the handwriting of the aristocracy!"

While I was master of Marlborough, I invited him to give an address at our supper

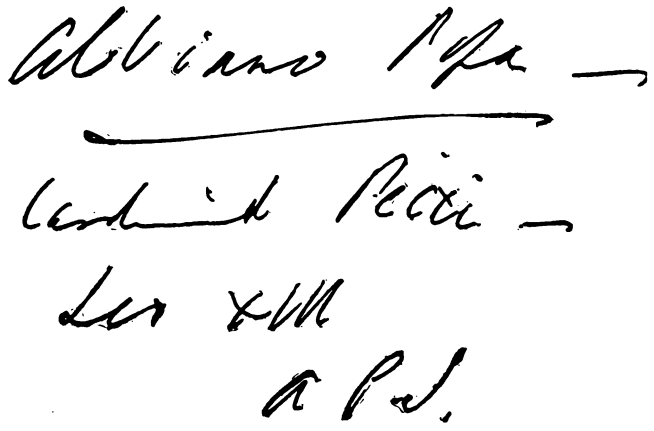
to commemorate the opening of "The Bradleian." He came, as did also Mr. Matthew Arnold and Sir George Grove; and it need hardly be said that the occasion was in all respects delightful, and that the Dean's speech, as the case was always, was full of charm.

When, after considerable hesitation, I accepted the canonry at Westminster, he wrote with his usual kindness: —

"MY DEAR FARRAR, —
I shall indeed be delighted to welcome so great an accession to our Abbey staff."

During the time he was my Dean at the Abbey he was invariably kind and cordial, and it was a delight to take walks with him, and to share his simple but refined hospitality. At the Deanery, and at his evening gatherings, one was sure to meet many interesting and distinguished guests. His interest in every passing event was keen. When Leo XIII. was elected Pope he sent me the missive shown in facsimile on the following page: —

Deanery,
Westminster.



He never really recovered his normal vigor and good spirits after the death of his beloved wife, Lady Augusta Stanley, though his happy visit to America did much to brighten and divert his thoughts. He had many stories to tell of the interviewers, and the way in which they recorded what he had (and had not!) said and done. In one city the paper said, "The Dean of Westminster ascended the pulpit *robed in*

the insignia of the Diaconate"! — probably the writer meant of "the Decanate;" and he took the ribbon of the Bath for an ecclesiastical distinction. Only once were the reporters and interviewers thrown off the track, when, at one of the cities, he had taken rooms at the hotel, but was met by some gentleman in his carriage, who took him to the hospitality of his house. The pressmen did not even know where he was; but this did not make the slightest difference, and on the Monday there were full accounts of his doings just as usual!

He was a tolerably regular attendant at Convocation. He used to go in, make a speech which cut across the grain of the susceptibilities of most of his hearers, and then march out with his head defiantly in the air, not waiting to hear the outburst which his speech often caused.

Yet, personally, some of his strongest opponents loved him. On one occasion Archdeacon Denison actually walked out in the middle of Stanley's speech, saying that he really could not stop to listen to such her-

esies; but shortly after, Stanley met him, and, taking him by the arm, said, "Come in to luncheon, my dear fellow," and in a few minutes they were talking and laughing together most heartily.

One of the severe critics whose incisive remarks he took most good-humoredly was his former Canterbury colleague, the late Archdeacon Harrison. On the occasion of the thanksgiving service on the Prince of Wales's recovery from severe illness, Stanley had preached, and, with his usual penchant for historic analogies, had spoken of the interesting fact that on the last occasion of a similar character George III. had come to St. Paul's to thank God for his recovery. The Dean drew a parallel between "the aged king and the youthful prince." On coming out of the Cathedral, Archdeacon Harrison met him, and his only criticism of the sermon was, "Humph! *aged king*, 46: *youthful prince*, 29. Humph!" So far from being offended by this keen criticism, which was meant to speak volumes, the Dean laughed heartily as he told me this story against himself.

There is no denying that he was absolutely out of sympathy with the extreme and more ritualistic developments of what is called "the Oxford School." Disputes about copes, etc., he used to speak of as "*quarrels about clergymen's clothes.*" Every sympathy of his mind, every feeling of his heart, made him regard churchly exclusiveness and the enforcement of unauthorised shibboleths with something as nearly approaching to anger as his genial temperament permitted. He looked on love, largeheartedness, and a spirituality unfettered by anything which he regarded as niggling or nugatory, as essential characteristics of the spirit of true Christianity. He regarded many liturgiological minutiæ as being on a level with the Levitic ordinances which St. Paul and the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews described as carnal, weak, and beggarly rudiments. Hence on matters of opinion he was not in touch with many of the clergy, and there is no doubt that he rather enjoyed a certain sense of chivalry in the courageous isolation which he was forced to maintain.

The late Archbishop Magee ventured to say that the clergy were like damp hay, which grows more hot and more likely to burst into flame when it is thickly packed. I was present at a crowded and excited meeting of the clergy, convened in the National Society's room at Westminster, so far as I can remember, to denounce one of Bishop Colenso's archdeacons, and incidentally the late Bishop of Worcester, who had said a kind word in his favor. Archbishop Tait was in the chair; Archbishop Thomson of York sat beside him; and many bishops were present, with a large array of clergy. At one point Archbishop Tait indignantly interfered to suppress and forbid some very free comments on Bishop Philpott; but Colenso was anathematized without stint.

Then Stanley got up to speak. He pronounced a glowing eulogy on Bishop Colenso as the *only* bishop who, with intense, indefatigable toil, had mastered the Zulu language; as the only bishop who had translated the Bible into the native lan-

guage of his heathen people; as the only bishop who had stayed in his humble colonial see for years together, never coming home except for business, and to right the wrongs of the oppressed, and in cases of absolute necessity.

"Sneer at Bishop Colenso!" he said defiantly, at the close of his speech: "Bishop Colenso's name will be remembered and honored when" — with a sweep of his arm — "when every one of you is dead, buried, and utterly forgotten."

After his delivery of that speech, in which he had liberated his mind, he was in unusually high spirits.

He felt, not without sadness, that the day of his literary popularity was gone. His *Christian Institutions*, thanks to the unjust sneers heaped upon it in spite of its loving charm and wisdom, was very little noticed, and chiefly with contemptuous depreciation.

"After a man has written a certain amount," he said to me, "the public seem to want no more of him; and the days

when my books ran through edition after edition is past and gone."

But his death gave a fresh impulse to the sale of his books.

He had long contemplated, with real interest, a little plan of preaching on the Beatitudes on Saturday afternoons in summer, and of illustrating his sermons by the memories of those who were buried in the Abbey. As I was Canon in Residence at the time, I heard these sermons preached on 18th June, 1881, and on following Saturdays. He illustrated the Beatitudes of "the poor in spirit," and of "those who mourn," by little sketches of Edward the Confessor and Jeremiah Horrocks, and by the pathetic tablet with his favorite inscription,—to "Jane Lister, Dear Childe, who died October 7, 1688."

He illustrated the Beatitude of the meek by Margaret of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who said that if the princes of Europe would cease to war with each other, and would combine against the Turk, she would go as their washerwoman. The Beatitude

of those who hunger and thirst after righteousness was enforced by stories of the emancipators of the slave, Granville Sharp, Zachary Macaulay, and Wilberforce; the Beatitude of the merciful, by Martin of Galway (who carried through Parliament, amidst obloquy of every kind, the bill to suppress cruelty to animals), by Charles James Fox, and Charles Dickens. The Beatitude of the pure in heart evoked reminiscences of Milton, Addison, and Wordsworth, and of Newton (of whom his friends said that he had the whitest soul they had ever known).

This last sermon was preached on July 9, 1881. It was the last sermon he ever preached, and the tones of it still echo in my memory. In the middle of the service I was surprised to see the Dean go out. He came back in time to preach, and told me afterwards that he had suddenly felt ill. Next day he took to his bed, and I visited him, little knowing how grave his illness was; towards the close of the following week erysipelas set in. His friend, the late Bishop Fraser of Manchester, was

to preach at the Abbey on the evening of Sunday, July 17. As he could not be received at the Deanery, he came to my house, and, shocked at the news of the Dean's danger, shut himself up in my study, and added to his sermon a most touching and eloquent tribute to the Dean's beauty of character, moving many to tears as he asked for their prayers.

That night I spent in the Dean's bedroom, in which also were Lady Frances Baillie, Dr. Harper, the late Precentor Flood Jones, and others. The Dean was then wholly unaware of his approaching end; he talked of getting up and going about. Then I earnestly asked his friends present whether they would like to face death without even being warned that the solemn crisis was near. They were afraid of the shock which the announcement might cause to him. I told them that I had been present at many death-beds; had often insisted that dying men or women should be warned of their peril; and had never once known the slightest shock follow a calm announcement.

Thereupon Dr. Harper gently told the Dean that he must not for a moment think of getting up; that he was dangerously ill; and that, besides, he was probably unaware how much his face was altered and disfigured. This was, indeed, so sadly true that no photograph of him could be taken, and his features were swollen out of recognition. With the most innocent of gestures he raised his hand to his face, and remained silent for a few moments. Afterwards I proposed to administer to him the Holy Communion, and he assented. He then desired me to take down his latest messages — a very difficult task, for he could scarcely make any distinct articulation. At last, however, I made out these words — the paper (a half-sheet of the Deanery note-paper, on which I wrote them with a blunt pencil) is now lying before me: —

"The end has come in the way I most desired that it should come, if I could have controlled it. Before and after preaching one of my sermons on the Beatitudes, I had a most violent feeling of sickness, took to my bed, and said immediately I wished to die at Westminster.

"Bless the Drummonds — you, dearest Frances, and you, dearest Mary; naturally, you know more about my thoughts and papers than any one else in the world."

After this he wandered a little, but then rallied his forces to dictate his last message to the Queen and the nation. It was as follows, the only distinctly articulated words being: —

"A mark of respect to the Queen; and I trust that last mark of conferring attention . . . the value of the Abbey . . . the glory of the Abbey . . . and what the duties of this office are supposed to be. In spite of every" — [here I had long to wait before the dying Dean could convey to me the word he intended, which was] — "*incompetence*, I have yet humbly trusted that I have sustained before the mind of the nation the extraordinary value of the Abbey as a religious, liberal, and national institution, and in spite of almost every . . ."

Those were the last consecutive and intelligible words which Dean Stanley uttered, and they have never before been published. I mentioned the substance of them to Archbishop Tait, and he repeated them, but not quite accurately, in a speech in Convocation, from which they got into the papers.

The next day the Dean lay still, and either silent or incoherent, and no friend was allowed to be present, in order that he might, if possible, have a partial recovery. But on the Monday night I was again summoned to his bedside, where, besides Lady Frances Baillie, were Dean and Mrs. Vaughan, and for a time Archbishop Tait. He spoke no word that night, but with long, labored, tremulous sighs gradually passed —

To where beyond these voices there is peace.

We read to him, and prayed with him. Among other things I put into Mrs. Vaughan's hands his favorite hymn, the noble hymn of Charles Wesley —

Come, O Thou Traveller unknown,
Whom still I hear and cannot see,
My company before is gone,
And I am left alone with Thee;
Alone with Thee I mean to stay,
And wrestle till the break of day.

I doubt, however, whether he heard or was conscious of anything. He seemed to be speaking, but no words were intelligible.

At last came the long fluttering breath, and the heart ceased to beat. We flung ourselves on our knees in turns, and prayed, our eyes bathed in tears, our voices broken by sobs.

His was the purest, most childlike, most beautiful spirit I have ever known. He was a perfect illustration of that definition of "Genius," already quoted, which describes it as "the heart of childhood taken up and matured in the powers of manhood."

There has been rarely such a sight in England as that presented by his funeral. He was laid beside his beloved wife, Lady Augusta Stanley, who had been inexpressibly dear to him. The Archbishop, Archdeacon Jennings, Dean Vaughan, and I took part in the funeral. Hundreds of the poor of Westminster were present, and many of the greatest writers, artists, and statesmen. Almost all the royal princes stood round the little chapel which contains his grave, and there was scarcely one eye that was not wet with tears.

V.

A GROUP OF SCIENTISTS.

DOCTOR WHEWELL; PROFESSOR CLERK MAXWELL; CHARLES DARWIN; PROFESSOR TYNDALL; PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

My reminiscences of the great Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author, among other books, of the famous *History* and of the *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, are chiefly those of the days when I was an undergraduate, a scholar, and a young fellow of the great college over which he presided.

In those days, whatever may be the case now, the master of a college stood at an awful distance from the undergraduates. Only a few favored youths, chiefly scholars, were invited to what were called "the stand-ups" — that is, to parties at the master's lodge, where no undergraduate was ever

CHARLES DARWIN.

supposed to take the awful liberty of sitting down. It is, I cannot doubt, a sign of greatness to be made the subject of contemporary myths ; for the clouds gather about mountain peaks. Not a few myths used to be narrated of our great master. As "myths" alone do I refer to them, not in the least vouching for their truth. One was, that when he was tutor he had invited a number of his "men" to a "wine" — as the entertainments of those days used to be called. Noticing a vacant place, he said to his "gyp," —

"Why is not Mr. —— here?"

"He is dead, sir," was the reply.

"I *wish* you would tell me when my pupils die!" was the indignant answer.

Now, I do not believe a word of this legend; for though I did not know Dr. Whewell in the days when he was a tutor, yet, judging from his kindness to me when he was master, I am quite sure that he would keep more or less in touch with his pupils. Another favorite myth bore on the *bon mot* of some one, — I think Sydney Smith,

— that "science was Dr. Whewell's forte, and omniscience his foible." He was supposed to know "something about everything, and everything about some things." On one occasion, two of the fellows, thinking to get beyond his range, began to talk on the subject of Chinese metaphysics, which they had got up for the purpose. Whewell listened in silence for a time, and then observed, —

"Ah! I see you have been reading a paper which I wrote for an Encyclopædia of Science."

After that, they laid no more plots to find limits to his universal knowledge!

I vividly recall the fine and stately presence of the master, which (as another myth related) made a prize-fighter deplore that so splendid a physique, and such thews and sinews, should be thrown away on a mere clergyman! I remember him especially in the college chapel. He was an unfeignedly religious man. One little peculiarity of his in the Communion service was always to omit the words "*and oblations*" after "to

receive these our alms." He understood the word "*oblations*" to mean simply the bread and wine as normally presented, or supposed to be presented, by the congregation. As we undergraduates had nothing to do with providing the Eucharistic elements, he thought it meaningless to use the word.

He preached to us only once a term; for in those days every undergraduate was supposed to attend the University sermon, either at ten or at three, or both. The morning sermon was, as a rule, miserably attended; and the afternoon but scantily, though we used to flock to hear the very small number of really eminent preachers who were, in those days, invited to address us. It is perhaps hardly surprising that the morning University sermon should have been abolished, for I have sometimes seen barely half a dozen undergraduates present. Preachers were often duller even than their wont, because they unwisely used the University pulpit to air their special "views," or mounted, for the nonce, on stilts to which

they were not accustomed. The clerk of St. Mary's (or one of the Esquire Bedells, I forget which) is reported to have made the remark, —

"I have attended the University sermons morning and evening for forty years, *and thank God I am still a Christian!*"

There are now sermons every Sunday in all the college chapels, and doubtless they are more generally useful.

It would hardly have been supposed that Dr. Whewell's sermons should frequently have had a marked poetic tinge. Such, however, was the case. As an undergraduate he had won the Chancellor's Medal for a poem on *Boädicea*, and several of his fugitive pieces of poetry are still preserved.

I still remember his sermons. There was one especially, preached on Feb. 23, 1851, which we undergraduates asked him to print. He did so, and sent a copy to each of us, with the preface: —

"Several of those who heard this sermon having expressed a desire to see it in print, I gladly offer it to them in that

form, with my affectionate wishes for their welfare, and especially for their spiritual welfare."

I still possess the copy which he sent me. The text was Isa. xxx. 15, "*In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength.*" He spoke of the true sources of strength in sorrow, in doubt, in religious change, and amid social anxieties, pointing out that what we are to aim at is faith — not "the quietness of inaction and the confidence of carelessness," but the due use of the means of grace.

"Consider," he said, "how great is the weight which these years of your life have to bear; how much depends upon your forming here a manly and worthy view of the value of your own purity and sobriety of mind — how much to yourselves, how much to your country, how much to your destiny, in time and in eternity. Seek to make your weeks roll round like the wheels of a chariot which is to carry you along the road of God's commands and purposes, which is bringing you continually nearer to

the gate of heaven. And so doing, may the Spirit of God descend upon you week by week, and day by day!"

It was in those days the idiotic and ill-mannered practice of the undergraduates to begin a loud and continuous whistle whenever Dr. Whewell entered the Senate House. How this originated I do not know. There were two legends about it: one was, that it intimated that the master would have to whistle for a bishopric — an honor for which I should imagine that he had not the remotest desire; the other (equally absurd) was, that when some one had asked him how to pronounce his name he had said, "You must shape your mouth as if you were going to whistle!"

But he was the greatest man among us; and I can remember my feeling of pained vexation to think how unworthy it was of Cambridge that this insulting inanity should be practised upon the master of our chief college, term after term, and year after year, even in the presence of distinguished strangers. At one time Dr. Whewell, owing to some

line which he took in University questions, was very unpopular. He was hooted from the Senate House, and even an assault on him was apprehended. On one occasion the masters of arts and others formed a sort of escort and conducted him back to Trinity Lodge.

But when his wife, Lady Affleck, died, a very touching incident occurred, showing the genuine goodness of heart which lay under the rough manners of the "men." Dr. Whewell had been tenderly devoted to his wife, and when he attended chapel after her death the Trinity men were touched by the fact that he had not shrunk from letting them see the spectacle of "an old man's anguish, and a strong man's tears." When next he entered the Senate House there was dead silence. For the first time for I know not how many years not a whistle was heard; and then, a moment afterwards, as by spontaneous impulse, the whole crowded mass of undergraduates in the gallery burst into a loud and long-continued cheer. It was not astonishing that such a proof of sympathy

should have moved the heart of the great master, or that the tears should have run down his cheeks. After that, I do not think that he was ever whistled at again.

To me Dr. Whewell was always kind, and more than kind. When I was elected a scholar he addressed me in friendly terms. He read through with me the poem on *The Arctic Regions* which obtained for me the Chancellor's medal. In one line I had called the icebergs "unfabled Strophades." "Ah!" he said, "an admirable expression!"

And he had a little talk with me as to whether I meant a particular word to be "irridescence" or "iridescence." In the examination for the Trinity Fellowships a paper was always set in Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. I happened to have read all through the works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, for whom I felt in those days a boundless admiration, and whose works I had selected for one of my Trinity prizes. In my paper I had often referred to the views of Coleridge, and this pleased the master very much, for (though I did not

know it) he too had a great sympathy and admiration for S. T. C. He told me, with a pleasant smile, that he had never before met with a fellowship candidate who had made the same use of Coleridge's views as I had done.

When the question of University Reform was vehemently agitated with reference to the Royal Commission, I took the side of those who voted for, and urged on, the changes of system which have, since then, very considerably altered the whole of college life and university education. Dr. Whewell was strongly, I had almost said passionately, on the other side, and I had a long letter from him in consequence of a speech of mine at one of the meetings of the fellows of Trinity. He did not alter the opinions which I had been led to form, but it is needless to say that I wrote my answer to his arguments with the deepest respect and the most modest deference. I always felt warmly grateful for all that I owed to him, and am thankful to have come in contact with so fine a personality.

A very great man of science — PROFESSOR J. CLERK MAXWELL — was my contemporary at college, and entered as a freshman with myself. He was elected a scholar in the same year as I was, and we were constantly thrown together during the time of our University career. Many a long walk have I had with him, and spent with him many a bright and cheery evening, while "life moved like a fiery pillar before us, the dark side not yet turned." He was elected into the very small Society of "Apostles," to which have belonged such men as Archbishop Trench, Dean Alford, Thompson, Master of Trinity, Lord Houghton, Lord De Tabley, F. D. Maurice, Sterling, Sir Henry Mayne, the late Sir A. Buller, Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen, Lord Tennyson, Arthur Hallam, F. J. Hort, and many eminent men now living, whom I will not name. Maxwell's speeches and papers at the meetings of this little society — which did not number more than five or six members — were always most able and most characteristic.

His interventions in the discussions, when

each of us had to speak in turn, were often hardly intelligible to any one who did not understand the general characteristics of his mind, which were very marked in his conversation. If you said something to him, he would reply by a remark which seemed wide as the poles from what you had mentioned. This often had the effect of diverting the conversation from the subject in hand, because the remark appeared wholly irrelevant. When this was the case, he usually dropped the discussion altogether; and, indeed, many of those who casually met him regarded him as incomprehensible for this reason. But if you gave him his bent, he would soon show you that his observation, so far from being *nihil ad rem*, really bore very closely on the heart of the question at issue. To this he would gradually approach, until the relevance of his first remark, which seemed so distant from the topic under consideration, became abundantly manifest.

At one time, when I was an undergraduate, I became very despondent about my

mathematics. In those days, the rule had only just been altered which insisted that a classical student should take honors in the mathematical tripos before he was even permitted to present himself in the classical. I might have availed myself of this rule, but did not like to do so. Having been originally intended for Oxford, I had never taken much trouble with mathematics, and had, moreover, been very badly and carelessly trained in them. Hence I was nervous about the tripos; and, seeing this, Maxwell, who was a ready verse-writer, felt a genuine sympathy with me in my disheartenment, and wrote me a little apologue called *The Lark and the Cabbage.* In this he compared himself, with his mathematical studies, to the cabbage; and me, with my supposed poetic aspirations, to the lark, — the upshot being that I had better not attempt the mathematical tripos, but reserve myself for classics. I replied in a similar strain of nonsense, ending with —

> It is a lark to be a lark,
> 'Tis green to be a cabbage.

Sometimes, however, he wrote more serious verses; and when I left Cambridge he was one of the half-dozen friends who entered their thoughts for me in a little manuscript book. What he wrote was striking and noble — far more so, I should imagine, than has often been written by one undergraduate for another. It was as follows: —

"He that would enjoy life and act with freedom must have the work of the day continually before his eyes. Not yesterday's work, lest he fall into despair; not to-morrow's, lest he become a visionary — not that which ends with the day, which is a worldly work; nor yet that only which remains to eternity, for by it he cannot shape his actions.

"Happy is the man who can recognize in the work of to-day a connected portion of the work of life, and an embodiment of the work of eternity. The foundations of his confidence are unchangeable, for he has been made a partaker of Infinity. He strenuously works out his daily enterprises, because the present is given him for a pos-

session. Thus ought man to be an impersonation of the divine process of nature, and to show forth the union of the infinite with the finite; not slighting his temporal existence, remembering that in it only is individual action possible, nor yet shutting out from his view that which is eternal, knowing that Time is a mystery which man cannot endure to contemplate until eternal truth enlighten it."

With CHARLES DARWIN, one of the greatest, and certainly the most epoch-making man, of science in our age, I was chiefly acquainted by correspondence. My intimacy with several of our greatest men of science dates from Feb. 8, 1867, in which year I delivered, by request, one of the lectures before the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. Being then a master at Harrow, I boldly chose for my subject, *Some Defects in Our Public School Education.* The system of spending many hours every week over Greek and Latin verse was, at that time, in full vogue in all

schools, and I vigorously attacked it. I had founded a little Scientific or Natural History Society among the boys at Harrow. It did excellent work, giving scope to boys who, like the late Professor F. Balfour, cared but little for the ordinary curriculum; and my efforts to stimulate an interest in botany and other branches of study and observation left a permanent impress on the minds of several Harrovians. Struck with the good effect of interest in science on the intellectual development of many boys, I urged in my lecture that the very artificial drilling in Latin and Greek verse should be minimized, and entirely abandoned in the case of boys who had no sort of aptitude for it. I had known boys who, after years of training in it, only succeeded in producing at last some limping and abortive heptameter!

Sir Henry Holland was in the chair; Professor Tyndall, Mr. Spottiswoode, afterwards President of the Royal Society, and other scientific leaders were present. They hailed my lecture with the utmost warmth — paid it the unusual honor of printing it, not in

epitome, but at full length, in the *Transactions*, and also begged me to publish it as a separate pamphlet. I was, of course, howled at as a hopeless Philistine by all who were stereotyped in the old classical system. That is a result which invariably follows the enunciation of new truths or plans for necessary reform.

But the lecture produced a marked effect. At that time there was certainly not more than one well-known school which had a "Science Master;" now there is scarcely a school of note which has not. Then the "Latin verse" system — which for most boys was almost abysmally useless, or which, at the best, only produced very indirect results — was in all but universal practice; now it is almost entirely abandoned. This is not the only battle in my life in which outbursts of ridicule and anathema have been wholly fruitless to hinder progress in a cause which I had ventured to plead at a time when it was new and entirely unpopular.

I had one reward in the lifelong pleasure of enjoying some intercourse with men who

hailed my advocacy with the highest approval. It was in consequence of this, and events which followed, that I first received the following very interesting letter from Mr. Darwin. He wrote:—

March 5, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am very much obliged to you for your kind present of your lecture. We have read it aloud with the greatest interest, and I agree to every word. I admire your candor and wonderful freedom from prejudice; for I feel an inward conviction that if I had been a great classical scholar I should never have been able to have judged fairly on the subject. As it is, I am one of the root and branch men, and would leave classics to be learnt by those who have sufficient zeal and the high taste requisite for their appreciation. You have indeed done a great public service by speaking out so boldly. Scientific men might rail for ever, and it would only be said that they railed at what they did not understand. I was at school at Shrewsbury under a great scholar, Dr. Butler. I learnt absolutely nothing except by amusing myself by reading and experimenting in chemistry. Dr. Butler somehow found this out, and publicly sneered at me before the whole school for such gross waste of time. I remember he called me a *Poco curante*, which not understanding I thought was a dreadful name.

I wish you had shown in your lecture how science could practically be taught in a great school. I have often heard it objected that this could not be done, and

I never knew what to say in answer. I heartily hope that you may live to see your zeal and labor produce good fruit; and with my best thanks, I remain, my dear sir, yours verv sincerely,

CHARLES DARWIN.

It will, I think, be agreed that this letter has something of an historic interest in the annals of English education. With regard to the difficulty stated by Mr. Darwin, one may now say *solvitur ambulando;* for now there is no large school that does not offer its pupils the opportunity of acquiring some practical and experimental knowledge of science, whereas formerly chemistry itself used to be sweepingly described by boys under the one comprehensive designation of "Stinks." Darwin's nickname at school was "Gas." The mistake of Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury with regard to the greatest intellect which ever passed under his tuition was, of course, a *vitium temporis non hominis.* And I think I may add that Mr. Darwin's kind wish has been fulfilled, and that I have "lived to see the fruits of my labor."

In 1871 Mr. Darwin very kindly sent me

Down.
Bromley.
Kent. S.E.

Nov 2.

Dear Sir

As I have never studied the science of Language it may perhaps be presumptuous, but I cannot resist the pleasure of telling you what interest & pleasure I have derived from hearing read aloud your volume.—

I formerly read Max Müller & thought his theory (if it deserves to be called so) both obscure & weak; & now after hearing what you say, I feel sure that this is the case & that your cause will ultimately triumph.

My indirect interest in your book has been increased from Mr Henleigh Wedgwood whom you often quote, being my brother in law.

No one could dissent from my views on the modification of species with more courtesy than you do. But from the error of your mind I feel an entire & comfortable conviction (& which cannot possibly be disturbed) that if your studies led you to attend much to general questions in Natural History, you wd come to the same conclusions that I have done.

Have you ever read Huxley's little book of six lectures

I wd gladly send you a copy if you think you would read it.

Considering what Geology teaches us, the argument for the supposed immutability of Specific Types seems to me much the same as if, in a nation who had no old writings, some wise old Savage was to say that his language had never changed; but my metaphor is too long to fill up.

Pray believe me dear Sir
Yours very sincerely obliged

Ch. Darwin

his *Descent of Man.* I had sent him my *Origin of Language*, in which he had been greatly interested, as the following letter will show: —

DOWN, BROMLEY, KENT,
November 2nd.

DEAR SIR, — As I have never studied the science of language, it may perhaps be presumptuous, but I cannot resist the pleasure of telling you what interest and pleasure I have derived from hearing read aloud your volume.

I formerly read Max Müller, and thought his theory (if it deserves to be called so) both obscure and weak; and now, after hearing what you say, I feel sure that this is the case, and that your cause will ultimately triumph.

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to me much the same as if, in a nation which had no old writings, some wise old savage was to say that his language had never changed; but my metaphor is too long to fill up.

Pray, believe me, dear sir, yours very sincerely obliged,

CH. DARWIN.

Acknowledging his gift of the *Descent of Man*, I said that one insuperable difficulty in the acceptance of his theories was, that from all I had ever read about anthropology, and from all my studies in comparative philology, it seemed to me indisputable that *different* germs of language and different types of race were traceable from the farthest prehistoric days. The argument has, since then, been indefinitely strengthened by the discovery of the earliest known skulls and remains of primeval races, which show that, even in those immeasurably distant days, there were higher and lower types of humanity. Mr. Darwin admitted the fact, but made this very striking answer: "*You are arguing from the last page of a volume of many thousands of pages.*"

I only actually met Mr. Darwin once, at

THOMAS H. HUXLEY.

the house of his son-in-law, my old friend, Mr. R. B. Litchfield. I was deeply struck by his sweet and simple dignity. It exactly corresponded with the estimate of his character which I had formed from the noble patience and reticence with which he had borne the savage and tumultuous attacks of hosts of ecclesiastical enemies. They had no terms of reprehension sufficiently strong for him; and their favorite witticism (?) was that he had not proved the development of the ape into a man, but had exemplified the degeneracy of man into the ape! When Darwin died, I happened to see Professor Huxley and Mr. W. Spottiswoode in deep and earnest conversation at the Athenæum.

I asked them why no memorial had been sent to the Dean of Westminster, requesting that one who had been an honor to his age should be buried in the great historic Abbey.

"There is nothing which we should like so much," said Professor Huxley. "Nothing would be more fitting; it is the subject on which we were talking. But we did not

mean to make the request, for we felt sure it would be refused."

I replied, with a smile, "that we clergy were not all so bigoted as he supposed;" and that, though I had no authority to answer for the Dean, I felt no doubt that, if a memorial were sent to him, the permission would be accorded. I said that I would consult the Dean, and let them know at once. Leave was given. I was asked to be one of the pall-bearers, with nine men of much greater distinction — Sir J. Lubbock, Professor Huxley, Mr. J. R. Lowell, Mr. A. R. Wallace, the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyll, the late Earl of Derby, Sir J. Hooker, and Mr. W. Spottiswoode; and on the Sunday evening I preached at the Nave Service the funeral sermon of the great author of "the Darwinian hypothesis."

Ecclesiasticism was offended; but if what God requires of us is "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with him," I would rather take my chance in the future life with such a man as Charles Darwin, than with many thousands who, saying, "Lord,

JOHN TYNDALL.

1. Experimental physics deal with objects which vary within the range of every boy's experience. They embrace the phenomena and laws of Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism; the elements of machinery, & the mechanical properties of liquids and gases, and the practical modes of their Mr Norman Lockyer's of the subject, making investigation. operation employed in these departments of enquiry. The study of experimental physics, rouses, the observation and obligation of facts, and the discovery and application of principles. It is both inductive and deductive. It exercises the affections and the memory, but making both of these subservient to the understanding gives intellectual discipline higher than either. The teacher can so create and arrange his experiments as to make them suggest the principles which underlie them; while, by a process similar to that of discovery, once in possession of the principles, they illustrate the doctrine of Reminiscence the learner may be stimulated to deduce it for himself from what he sees and hears. Conjecture and results which go beyond the bounds of his experience. The subsequent verification of his deductions by experiment never fails to excite his interest and awaken his delight. The apparatus attached to the class room will be made use of to illustrate the explanation of natural phenomena; - of thunder & lightning; of rain & snow; of dew and hoar frost; of terrestrial magnetism; of winds and breezes; of atmospheric expansion and refraction; of the rainbow and the mirage; of the formation and buoyancy of water vapour in the atmosphere; of the glaciers and icebergs; of the motion of water & of air. Thus the knowledge acquired by the study of experimental Physics is, of itself, the highest value, while the acquisition of that knowledge brings to the healthful exercise of the reasoning faculty, often the keenest mind. Not only are natural phenomena made the objects of intelligent observation, but they furnish material for thought & excite both zeal & earnestness; the growth of intellectual strength being there commingled with the enjoyment of intellectual victory. We do not entertain a doubt that the competent teacher who brings his own subject and his own sympathies & enthusiasm into his pupil's mind finds in experimental Physics a store of knowledge of

FACSIMILE OF A PAGE OF PROF. TYNDALL'S MS., REDUCED.

Lord," and wearing the broadest of phylacteries, show very faint conceptions of honor, kindness, or the love of truth, and exhibit an attitude of absolute antithesis to the most elementary Christian virtues.

My lecture on Public School Education was followed by another on Jan. 31, 1868; by various papers in magazines; by various speeches; by a volume of Essays which I edited, and which were contributed by Mr. C. S. Parker, M.P., Lord Houghton, Archdeacon Wilson, Professor Sedgwick, Professor Seeley, Professor Hales, and myself. But perhaps the chief effect of the initiative I had taken was that I was asked to read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the British Association in Nottingham, 1867. At the reading of that paper many scientific men were present. The British Association granted my request to form a committee on the subject of Public School Education. The members of the committee were Professors Tyndall and Huxley, Archdeacon Wilson (then a master at

Rugby), the late Sir W. Grove, Mr. Griffiths, secretary of the Association, and myself. I remember a delightful dinner at my house at Harrow, at which, among others, Tyndall, Huxley, and Mr. Herbert Spencer were present, when we discussed the subject. Another of our meetings was at Professor Huxley's, where we dined, and where I remember that Sir W. Grove, illustrating the general ignorance of the most ordinary matters of science, said that he had once vainly challenged any one of a society of gentlemen to tell him accurately the difference between a barometer and a thermometer! As a result of the discussion, Archdeacon Wilson and I drew up a report, which was freely annotated by the other members, especially by PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

This report was accepted and printed by the British Association. The consensus of opinion in favor of our views grew constantly stronger, and the futile character of the old public school curriculum has been so far amended that it is no longer a subject of regret and complaint.

16th March

My dear Mr. Farrar

Thank you many times
for your kind and hospitable note
which I shall avail myself
of one day; I am aiming to get away
from London this week for I am
very tired, and when tired I like to
forsake humanity almost wholly

Do not fear the issue of your
discussion. You are sure to grow in
strength day by day. With kind

A guest of Mrs Farrar

Believe me
most truly yours
Edward FitzGerald

I was staying with Tennyson a
few days ago: he is very
flourishing.

I continued to know and to meet PROFESSOR HUXLEY for many years and on many occasions. I sometimes met him in company with Mr. Matthew Arnold, and nothing could be more delightful than the conversation elicited by their contrasted individualities. I remember a walk which I once took with them both through the pleasant grounds of Pain's Hill, where Mr. Arnold's cottage was. He was asking Huxley whether he liked going out to dinner-parties, and the professor answered that as a rule he did not like it at all.

"Ah," said Mr. Arnold, "I rather like it. It is rather nice to meet people."

"Oh, yes," replied Huxley; "but we are not all such *everlasting Cupids* as you!"

I sometimes had very earnest and delightful conversations with Professor Huxley on religious subjects, and I always found him perfectly open-minded, reverent, and candid. But in his case, as in the case of other eminent men of science and literature, I found that his conceptions as to what the clergy are bound to believe and maintain

were exceedingly wide of the mark. He imagined that we are compelled to defend a great many opinions, especially with reference to parts of the Old Testament, which might possibly have represented the views of a hundred years ago, but which are now repudiated even by learned archbishops and bishops.

When I showed him that some difficulties and objections to parts of the Christian creed which loomed large upon his mind had no connection with the faith at all; that they affected beliefs which had never been incorporated into any catholic formula: that some of the statements which he impugned were the mere accretions of ignorance, the errors of superstition, and the inventions of erring system, — he would listen indeed with sincere interest, and promise to consider the points of view which I had tried to explain, but which were wholly new to him.

I always fancied that he retained the notion that, while what I urged might represent the views of a few of the clergy, they were the reverse of the views of the many.

My dear L.

I have written to Mr Butler to say that I am prepared to preach on the 15th of this month — I gather from his letter that this Tuesday Evening would suit his convenience & the arrangements of the Church

I shall be much glad
to see any one. And I
will do my best to stir
the boys up to a sense
of what National Unity
really means—

Do not despair. You
are on the track of the
Educational Light and
must needs feel the
struggle more clearly
than you can see the end

by with pain & grief —
But you may depend upon
it I'll do it as you wish —
We & our sons shall have to
see all the stupidity in
power & science. & I am
not sure that that will not
be handed down thro' the
present Christian Ages —
— I will gladly help you
with the work if I can
But my thoughts have

With chance of staying
for beyond the summer of
Excellency's pleasure
&c &c &c remain.

Sir
Your very humble
Servant
H. Hamley

Lt Col Hamley
Or. Co. 88th

I failed, I fear, to convince him that Christianity is one thing, and that *current opinions about Christianity* may be quite another. But conversations with him left on my mind the deep impression that what many men dislike is not in the least the doctrine and the revelation of our Lord Jesus Christ, but something which has no necessary connection with it, and is sometimes a mere mummy painted in its guise.

VI.

A GROUP OF EMINENT AMERICANS.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; J. R. LOWELL; J. GREENLEAF WHITTIER; BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS; GEORGE W. CHILDS; CYRUS W. FIELD.

Two eminent Americans whom I should have greatly liked to know were dead before I visited America.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON I never saw. He is known to me solely by his brilliant Essays, his poetry, the interesting records of his intercourse with Carlyle, and the careful appreciation of his genius by Mr. Matthew Arnold. Perhaps this appreciation — delivered as a lecture in America — was less warm than the Americans would have desired. On delivering it at New York, Mr. Arnold apologized for expressing himself frankly, even if his estimate seemed inade-

quate. He told me that the great orator, Wendell Phillips, was present on this occasion, and in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer used the striking expression, "Mr. Arnold has not the least need to apologize for speaking exactly as he feels. *One must toe the line, even if the chips fly in one's face.*"

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW I once met, on the occasion of his visit to England. It was at the great dinner given in his honor at the Langham Hotel. At that dinner Mr. Gladstone was present, and the Duke of Argyll, and Admiral Farragut, and many illustrious Englishmen and Americans. I was then a young man, and do not know to what circumstance I owed the honor of an invitation. There were to have been no speeches; chiefly, I believe, because Longfellow — in that respect like Robert Browning, but unlike the majority of his countrymen — felt insuperable difficulties in making a speech. But as Mr. Gladstone was present, the desire of many to hear him got the

better of the rule, and he proposed Longfellow's health. The menu card had photographs of Longfellow and his home, and quotations from his poems. It was very interesting; and I suppose I still possess it "somewhere, if one knew but where."

I remember that I sat next to a near kinsman of the guest of the evening, who told me many interesting particulars about him. It is pleasant to me to know that though I was never introduced to the venerable poet, he spoke very kindly about me to common friends, and once expressed his pleasure at helping to gather a gift of dried leaves from his garden, sent me by a lady who knew us both — leaves of every hue of purple and gold and crimson — during a season when, in America, autumn had, with unusual splendor, folded —

> his jewelled arms
> Around the dying year.

My acquaintance with the witty and vivacious "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" — OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES — was begun in

296. Beacon Street. Boston,
May 30 1883

My dear Sir,

I have been so much interested in your recent Essay "Eternal Hope" that I wish to acknowledge my obligation in some way.

It is a cruel fashion of doing to lend you a pamphlet to burden your table, but as you refer repeatedly to Jonathan Edwards you may possibly spare five minutes to look over an article which I contrib-

ated not very long ago to
one of our Periodicals.

The title of your book was and
is worth more than the contents
of most theological volumes. It
has like the touch of one thing
of a heavenly harp that promises
a celestial melody.

With great respect, I am,

Very truly Yours
Oliver Wendell Holmes

a most interesting way. When my sermons on "Eternal Hope" were published, they fell into the poet's hands. They expressed, and as he thought demonstrated, a view of which he had always been profoundly convinced, but which — at that time, though it is different now — was thought heretical in America, except among Universalists. After reading my book, he sent me the interesting letter here reproduced.

The pamphlet which he sent me was a very eloquent and interesting paper of his on Jonathan Edwards, written with that inimitable grace which marked so many of his prose writings no less than his poetry. Afterwards, when I met him in America, he told me that in writing to me, an entire stranger at that time, he had broken a rule of his life, which had been never to write to any one whom he did not personally know.

I first met him at Boston, at a small but most interesting dinner of the very select literary society in that city, known as "The Saturday Club." I went with Phillips Brooks. O. W. Holmes, his son Judge

Holmes, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Winthrop, and other distinguished men, were present. I sat next to Mr. Holmes, and found his conversation most interesting. He talked a great deal about Walt Whitman. He seemed to think that he had been greatly overestimated, and, though he had sent a subscription to relieve his poverty, vehemently disapproved of some passages in his *Leaves of Grass.*

When he visited England, in 1886, I saw him on several occasions, which he has kindly mentioned in his *Our Hundred Days in Europe.* I lunched with him at the Speaker's — Viscount Peel's; and he dined with us at a very pleasant party, at which the guests were Sir John and Lady Millais, Professor Tyndall, Sir John and Lady Lubbock, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Phelps, the Dean of Westminster, Sir W. Overend and Mrs. Priestley, and others.

I had the great pleasure of showing him and his daughter, Mrs. Sargent, over Westminster Abbey. He was an old man, and

Boston, April 12th 1891.

My dear Archdeacon,—

I send you four lines which you will kindly read and charitably consider. If they please you, you are welcome to use them as you propose; if another can serve you better, do not hesitate to avail yourself of his services.

I send you two copies to ensure accuracy, which is important in these small matters.

Very truly and respectfully yours.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

If the subject of the inscription were not Dr Parkman I should write on other paper, but in England, the first page is sometimes accepted as the blank

Afar he sleeps whose name is graven here.
Where loving hearts his early doom deplore;
Youth, promise, virtue, all that made him dear,
Heaven lent, earth borrowed, sorrowing to restore

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Boston, April 12th 1891.

his diminutive figure perhaps showed that he could never have had great physical strength. It is a fatiguing thing to go over the Abbey; and he undoubtedly felt tired, and was glad to get back to my house for a cup of tea. But he has recorded the intense pleasure the visit gave him, and he told me that he thought those two hours "in the great Temple of Silence and Reconciliation" were among the most interesting he had ever spent. He mentions also the curious fact that we are often more struck by little things than by great. "Amidst the imposing recollections of the ancient edifice," he writes, "one impressed me in the inverse ratio of its importance. The Archdeacon pointed out the little holes on the stones [of the cloister benches] where the boys of the choir [he should have said "of the Monastic School"] used to play marbles, before America was discovered probably — centuries before, it may be. It is a strangely impressive glimpse of a living past, like the graffiti of Pompeii."

When my dear son, Cyril Lytton Farrar,

died at Peking, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Holmes wrote for me the quatrain which is carved on his memorial tablet in St. Margaret's. I give a facsimile of his beautiful lines.

I never knew Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL so intimately as I knew O. W. Holmes, but when he was the American Ambassador I frequently met him both at public and private dinners. I also met him at the Saturday Club at Boston. I heard not a few of those brilliant little after-dinner speeches, in which he was always singularly happy. When the Coleridge bust was unveiled at Westminster Abbey, he gave the address, in the Chapter House, not far from the spot where his own memorial was soon to be placed. There is some quality about the human voice which causes peculiar intonations of it to linger for years in the memory, and I shall never forget the sort of vivid picture which he called up before my imagination as he quoted Coleridge's beautiful description of a very common scene, —

10, Lowndes Square.
S. W.

7th May, 1883.

Dear Canon Farrar,

it gives me great
pleasure to do what you ask,
though a comparison with Tennyson
is not to my advantage. I have
no copy of the verses at hand,
but I believe that I have recon-
structed them correctly from memory.
As a mnemonic device rhyme
has its advantages, after all!
I make the copy on the next leaf
to have more space.

Faithfully yours D. Lorde

P. S. Writing in haste I find I have not said here much I like Tennyson's verses. I think better of my judgment in choosing the measure I did now that it is confirmed by a hundred.

Inscription for the Raleigh
Memorial Window in St Margaret's.

The New World's sons, from England's breasts we drew
Such milk as bids remember whence we came;
Proud of her past wherefrom our future grew,
This window we inscribe with Raleigh's fame

J. R. Lowell.

Beneath yon birch, with silver bark,
And boughs so pendulous and fair,
The brook falls scattered down the rock,
And all is mossy there.

I have often talked with Mr. Lowell about literary subjects, but his conversations have not impressed themselves on my recollection. When the fine west window to Sir Walter Raleigh, "the Father of the United States," was given to me by Americans to commemorate the fact that the headless body of that brilliant explorer lies buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, I chose Mr. Lowell (who was then the American Ambassador) as the fittest poet to write the memorial quatrain. I sent him at the same time the four lines which Lord Tennyson had written for me to be engraved under the window which the printers of London presented to me in memory of the first great English printer, who lies buried in the same church. I am able to give a facsimile of Mr. Lowell's letter and lines.

Mr. Lowell was present at the sermon which I preached after the unveiling of the

window. I had occasion in the discourse to mention his name and quote his lines. He was sitting just under me in the Speaker's pew, and told me afterwards, when he lunched with us, that to hear himself spoken of as I had done made him as nervous as an M.P. might be supposed to be when he is "named" by the Speaker in the House of Commons!

With the Quaker poet, JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, I spent part of a delightful day, in his own house, with Dr. Phillips Brooks. I had a warm admiration for the venerable poet. He has, in his verses, given splendid expression to the convictions which I tried to set forth in *Eternal Hope*. He was one of the most modest and most saintly men I ever saw. The deepest, yet most tolerant, religious feeling breathes through all his poems, from those of his early youth to those written in advanced age. I was further drawn to him by the noble passion with which, all his life long, he had thrown himself into every movement in the cause of humanity

John Greenleaf Whittier

and mercy. Further, I found in his writings a far nearer approach to the true religion of Christ than I did in most books professedly religious. Of course Mr. Whittier was, in one sense, not a very great poet; he did not stand in the front line. Some of his poems lack intensity and compression. But his best verses will undoubtedly live. What concentrated force there is in his lines on the great orator, Daniel Webster, after the sort of *volte-face* through which he went on the subject of slavery when he became a candidate for the Presidency: —

> So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn
> Which once he wore!
> The glory from his gray hairs gone
> For evermore!
>
> All else is gone! from those great eyes
> The soul has fled:
> When faith is lost, when honor dies,
> The man is dead!

Again, how marvellously touching are his lines in contemplation of death! —

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness, calling
My feet to paths unknown,

I have but Thee, my Father! let Thy Spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if, my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace,
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place:

Some humble door, amid Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
And flows for ever through Heaven's green expansions
The river of Thy peace!

Mr. Whittier's home was as simple and unpretending as it could possibly be, yet all about it there was an indescribable air of refinement. No one was at luncheon except Phillips Brooks and myself; and though the meal was as plain as possible, it was truly delightful. We were waited upon by the poet's

niece; and I felt so uneasy at seeing her come in with the dishes and hand us the plates, that at last I said, —

"This is a reversal of the proper order of things! What we ought to do is to wait on the young lady, not she on us."

"Not at all!" said Mr. Whittier. "You are the guests; there is nothing in the smallest degree derogatory in a young lady enjoying the pleasure of waiting on you. This is our old simple New England custom."

We had to be content! Immediately after the meal the young lady put on her riding-habit, and mounting her horse, which was led to the door, she went for a ride with the young gentleman to whom she was engaged.

After lunch I asked Mr. Whittier to sign for me his photograph. This led to a conversation about autographs. He said that the number of letters in the year which he received, asking for his autograph, was immense, and at last became embarrassing. This I can easily imagine; for in America, at one time, there was such a rage for auto-

graphs that I have often had birthday books, etc., left in a carriage which was merely standing at the door of a shop into which I had gone to buy something! He asked Emerson how he treated requests for his autograph. Emerson said that he, at one time, always sent his autograph to any one who wrote to ask for it. But when the applications came to be counted by hundreds, he had ceased to do so.

"But what do you do," asked Whittier, "when they enclose stamps?"

"Oh," said Emerson, "*the stamps come in handy!*"

This, however, was a bolder impropriation than the conscience of the Quaker poet could permit, and whenever a stamped envelope came he enclosed his signature in it.

I give the facsimile of a letter from Mr. Whittier to my friend, the famous philanthropist, Mr. George W. Childs, together with the quatrain which he wrote for the Milton window in St. Margaret's. Of this window Mr. Childs was the donor, and I asked Mr. Whittier to write the inscription.

The New World honors him whose lofty plea
For England's freedom, made her own more sure,
Whose Song, immortal as its theme, shall be
Their common freehold while both worlds endure.

Oak Knoll Danvers Mass
11th Mo 28 1887

My dear Friend I am glad to comply with thy request & that of our friend Ambrose Farrar I hope the lines may be satisfactory. He is desirous to have all that should be said of Milton in four lines. How very beautiful and noble thy benefactor was! Every one is a testimony of peace and good will. I am with high respect & esteem thy aged friend

John G. Whittier

I think even such a scholar as Ambrose Farrar will not object to my use of the word "freehold". It was himself who in the same way in his poem writing wrote: "Is the heaven nearer or better with freehold of virginia."

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS was for many years the owner of the *Public Ledger*, one of the most honorable of the American papers. He never made any secret of the fact that he had risen from the very humblest and lowest position. I believe he once swept out the office as a penniless office-boy. By conduct and character he rose rapidly to wealth, influence, and universal respect. I never knew a kindlier, more large-hearted, or more lovable man. I was his guest at Philadelphia, and I met him at dinner at Mr. Vanderbilt's, and in other houses. He gave me two memorable receptions. One was to the clergy, black and white and of all denominations, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, to the number of seven hundred. Not a few of them were very poor, and the large and loving heart of Mr. Childs delighted in showing them an act of kindness. I was also the guest of the evening at an entertainment to which he had invited all the numerous representatives of the press in Philadelphia and the neighborhood.

I had the difficult task of addressing them almost on the spur of the moment; and I spoke of the immense power which they wielded, and the awful temptations to abuse the safeguard of anonymity by using the poisoned dagger as well as the mask. I spoke of the intense and ruinous pain which a single careless paragraph in a newspaper might cause. Such a paragraph might have been written with no villanous intention, but merely in thoughtlessness to make "copy," and yet might be reverberated a millionfold, as if through a colossal telephone, microphone, and phonograph all in one. And I told the pressmen, in all humility, that if they abused the enormous power which they were thus enabled to wield, they might do more mischief than the madman, who, in Scriptural phrase, "scatters firebrands, arrows, and death."

Mr. Childs was most deeply interested in what I said — ordinary as it was.

"From the first day that I owned the *Public Ledger*," he said to me, "I made up my mind that nothing mean or dishonor-

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS.

able, no malignant gossip, no debasing reports, should stain its pages. To that I attribute its success; and I would rather have given a thousand dollars than that you should not have said what you did to our journalists."

He then made me accept a gold pocket-knife and a gold pencil-case, which I possess to this day. More than any man I ever knew, he found his highest, almost his exclusive, happiness in doing works of personal kindness and public munificence. He was almost the only living man (Dean Stanley used to say) who, for more than half a century, had given a purely spontaneous gift to Westminster Abbey; the gift was the beautiful window in honor of the poets George Herbert and Cowper. When I told Mr. Childs how closely Milton had been connected with St. Margaret's, Westminster, where his banns of marriage were published, and where his dearest wife ("my late-espoused saint") and infant daughter lie buried, he gladly consented to give a window to Milton's memory. When it was

executed, he sent at once the sum which it cost — which was, I believe, more than £600. He, too, it was who erected the memorial fountain to Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, and the memorial windows to Bishop Ken at Winchester, and to Keats. The name of one of the humblest and most unassuming of men will thus be permanently connected with some of the noblest and fairest names in English literature. And what was very remarkable was, that, so far from making much of his munificence, he regarded himself as indebted to those who had called it forth. This very rare characteristic will be illustrated by the following paragraph at the end of one of his letters to me: —

> I cannot tell you the intense gratification the whole matter has given me personally, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all that you have done in the matter. I prize the MS., and will have it superbly bound.
>
> With cordial regard,
>
> GEO. W. CHILDS.

Another illustrious American whom I knew, and who was twice my host, was MR.

CYRUS W. FIELD, to whose indomitable energy and perseverance was so largely owing the laying of the Atlantic telegraph. It was he who in 1854 procured a charter for the submarine telegraph from the American continent to Newfoundland, which he meant to connect with the cable to Valencia in Ireland. He devoted many years and a large part of his fortune to this effort, organized the "Atlantic Telegraph Company" in 1856, and accompanied the expedition sent out to lay the cable in 1857 and 1858. After two failures — failures which would have been found fatally disheartening to most men — he succeeded; and he began to operate with the Atlantic telegraph in August, 1866.

I was his guest in New York, and he was mine more than once in England. He was a genial, hearty, hopeful man, and a man, as it seemed to me, of very sincere and simple piety. Some writer has said that many a man would do one a kindness, yet would not on any account get up at seven in the morning to make himself of use. I can only say that, when I arrived

by steamer at *three* in the morning at New York, the streets of the great city were empty and deserted, but Mr. Cyrus Field was there in person to meet me with his carriage! I remember being struck with the simplicity with which his nephew, a fine handsome youth, lifted my heavy portmanteau, put it on his shoulder, and walked with it up the flight of steps to Mr. Field's house, and then to my room. I wondered whether there were many members of the families of millionaires who would have turned porter, without a moment's hesitation, and with such delightful simplicity!

Mr. Cyrus Field loaded me with kindness, both in New York and at his splendid house on the Hudson; and he asked many of the most distinguished Americans — including one ex-President — to meet me at dinner. I went with him to the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and heard a sermon from Henry Ward Beecher which I still vividly remember, for its wit (in the higher sense), power, and large humanitarian philanthropy. After the service I went with Mr. Field to Mr.

DEAN FARRAR AND BISHOP BROOKS.

Beecher's house to tea, and had some interesting conversation with him. It was at Mr. Field's house that the clergy of New York of all denominations presented me with a very kind and cordial address of welcome — their spokesman being the eloquent and highly respected Rev. Dr. Storrs.

One more great American I must mention — my dear friend, BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS. He called and introduced himself to me in Dean's Yard at Westminster, about the time that he preached his sermon in the Abbey on "The candle of the Lord." I was very deeply struck with the sermon, and at my persuasion he published it with others in the admirable volume to which it gives the title. It was the first volume of sermons he ever published. After that he used to preach at St. Margaret's whenever he came to England. He was the fastest public speaker in America and England; he uttered two hundred and thirteen words a minute in the pulpit, and was the despair of reporters. He not unfrequently repeated

his sermons in his own church (in which, like many English visitors, I preached for him). It was well that he could do so, for his discourses were unusually full of thought and power, and the only drawback to their magnificent effect was the lightning-like pace at which they were enunciated. I asked him if he could not correct this defect, which made it difficult for some of his hearers to follow him; but he replied that it was not possible. As a youth he had suffered from some slight vocal difficulty, and it was only by very rapid speaking that he could get over it. If space permitted, I might have much to tell of the delightful talks I had with him in his beautiful bachelor home at Boston, and of all his superabundant kindness; but I will here pass them over.

His popularity in America was wonderful. I travelled with him to Portland, where we both were guests in the house of the venerable General Neal Dow; to Salem, where I looked with deep interest on the relics of the old witch-hunting days; and to other places. Whenever we came to a town where there

was a university or a large school, I invariably had to go and give the youths an address; and when I had finished, they always tumultuously called on Phillips Brooks to say something too. What he said was generally quite simple, but delighted the "boys" by its large kindliness; and his hearty greetings to them were always welcomed with enthusiasm.

There were tremendous currents of opposing feeling when he was elected Bishop of Massachusetts. His election was really carried by the overpowering enthusiasm of the laity, especially of his own devoted people, who thronged the immense and splendid Trinity Church, Boston. It is certainly the finest church in America, and is a standing memorial of the genius of the American architect, Richardson, whom I visited with Phillips Brooks, and who died soon after. But the warm determination of his people that he should become a "Right Reverend" was not, I think, for his happiness. The distinction could add nothing to his immense influence, — especially over

the young, — or to his genuine greatness. The virulence of the attacks made upon him pained him; and the work which his new office entailed upon him was overwhelming, and destroyed the peaceful happy leisure which had been his delight. His admirably good-humored lines during the fury of the attacks which assailed him are worth recording. On seeing a caricature of himself in the columns of a certain journal, he wrote: —

And is this then the way he looks,
This tiresome creature, Phillips Brooks?
No wonder, if 'tis thus he looks,
The Church has doubts of Phillips Brooks!
Well, if he knows himself, he'll try
To give these doubtful looks the lie.
He dares not promise, but will seek
Even as a bishop to be meek;
To walk the way he shall be shown,
To trust a strength that's not his own,
To fill the years with honest work,
To serve his day and not to shirk;
To quite forget what folks have said,
To keep his heart and keep his head,
Until men, laying him to rest,
Shall say, "At least he did his best."
Amen.

I fear that it was the bishopric which really killed him. Being a bachelor, there was no one who could so closely look after him, and prevent him from being overworked, and nurse him when he was poorly, as a wife would have done. Colossal frames like his — he was six feet four, and proportionally broad — look strong, but do not wear so well as those of average proportions. I think that his episcopal work tired him severely, and he died prematurely, to the irreparable loss of many friends in America and England, in consequence of a chill caught at one of the many evening meetings which he was constantly obliged to attend.

I have had the happiness of experiencing great kindness at the hands of many friends, both among the rich and the poor, the unknown and the famous. I never met with any who were more kind and generous than those whose friendship I formed or deepened, and whose warm-hearted hospitality I enjoyed, in the Western World.

VII.

A GROUP OF BISHOPS AND CARDINALS.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT, ARCHBISHOP THOMSON, ARCHBISHOP BENSON, CARDINAL NEWMAN, CARDINAL MANNING, DR. PUSEY, CANON LIDDON, DEAN CHURCH.

I HAVE had the advantage of knowing — and in some cases of knowing intimately — many of the leading ecclesiastics whose genius and piety have adorned the Victorian Era; I will briefly touch upon a few of them in this chapter. Of many of them I could say much more than will here be written. Naturally, some of their letters to me were on personal matters, or contained confidential passages: it is hardly necessary to say that these will not be printed. In these slight reminiscences I shall reveal nothing private, and shall avoid every syllable which might give pain.

From the time when I first came to London, ARCHBISHOP TAIT was conspicuously kind to me. I had met him several times as Bishop of London, and when I was Master of Marlborough College he and his family spent some days in the same hotel with us at Mürren, in Switzerland. I there saw a good deal of him; we had some strolls together, and he was kindly interested in a sermon which I preached there. When I came to London, he was sometimes our guest in Dean's Yard, and I have stayed with him at Addington Park, and driven and walked about with him. One afternoon the rain was pouring, and we all sat in the drawing-room reading aloud in turns Justin McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times*. It was delightful to hear the wise and often witty remarks which he sometimes interpolated. His noble presence, invariable kindness, and genial wisdom made him a man of men. I can never be sufficiently grateful for acts of goodness which I cannot record, and for a generous appreciation which often supported me in troub-

lous times. On more than one occasion sermons and speeches of mine had been misreported, but he always waited for the correct version. In one letter he says, "I have read the correct version of your Mansion House speech with the greatest admiration;" in another, "I thank you heartily for the part you took in the Lambeth Meeting. As to newspaper reports of your sermon, I pay no attention to them."

There was absolutely nothing artificial or pompous about the true and simple dignity with which he wore his high honors. He greatly enjoyed a story, and was much amused at an anecdote I told, in a meeting of which he was chairman, about a Scottish divine, who, when an English visitor expressed surprise at the organ and painted windows in his Presbyterian Church, laid his hand on the visitor's arm, and said, with the broad Scottish pronunciation, —

> *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum*
> *Tendimus* IN LATIUM.

In his own speeches there were often little

humorous remarks, such as "You know that, *at my age*, I cannot be in two places at once." He had a large and kindly tolerance for human stupidity, of which every public man sees so much in letters written by strangers. Handing back such letters to his chaplain, he used to say, "Tell him he is an ass — but say so *kindly*."

I preached the first of the sermons on "Eternal Hope," in 1877. It was a very wet afternoon; and as I walked to Westminster Abbey, I remember thinking, "There will be a very small congregation." That sermon, however, little as I dreamed of it, was destined to produce memorable effects. It was instantly reported, in most imperfect forms; it became the theme of universal conversation in London; and it quite literally went thrilling through the world; for, during months afterwards, amid a perfect chaos of abuse, anathema, and refutation on all sides, I also received grateful letters about it from the remotest regions of the British Empire, and from missionaries working at lonely stations in the heart

of Africa and of Australia. That was due, not to any merits of the sermon itself, but to the fact that, speaking under the pressure of painful thoughts, and fresh from the deathbed of some who were near and dear to me, I had boldly uttered a belief and a hope which lay deep but unexpressed in millions of Christian minds.

Archbishop Tait never added his voice to the hubbub of anathema by which I was immediately surrounded; but, at first, his regard for me made him a little alarmed and anxious. He only wrote and recommended to me "some notes by Principal John Sharp, printed in the new volume of Mr. Erskine of Linlathen's letters, of a conversation he had with Mr. Erskine on his peculiar views respecting the subject of your sermon." I was compelled to publish the series of five sermons, because they were becoming current in incorrect versions; but they never elicited one syllable of rebuke from the archbishop, nor did they diminish in the smallest degree his friendly kindness. He afterwards asked me to publish

a sermon of mine in the Abbey by which, he told me, he had been deeply interested, on "Many Folds, One Flock," in which I had dwelt strongly upon the essential unity of true Christians amid their superficial divisions.

The admirable life of the archbishop by the Bishop of Winchester gives such a true and beautiful picture of Archbishop Tait that posterity will know him as he was. Multitudes of visitors to Canterbury Cathedral still gaze with deep interest upon his beautiful effigy, and read the striking epitaph that "the one desire of his life was to make the Church of England the Church of the people." The title sometimes given him of "Archbishop of the Laity" was originally bestowed in a depreciatory sense: it is in reality his highest honor. He won the hearty esteem and confidence of the nation because he was a genuine man.

I received no less kindness and encouragement from his eminent colleague, DR. THOMSON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. There is scarcely one of his letters to me which is

not full of kind expressions. He came not unfrequently to service in my church, St. Margaret's, Westminster; and he preached there, as did Archbishop Tait. Both the archbishops — Dr. Tait and Dr. Thomson — were my guests on the day that the House of Commons attended my church — it is the church of the House — in state, on the occasion of the jubilee of H. M. Queen Victoria. In the Athenæum I have had more than one pleasant and interesting conversation with the Archbishop of York. I spoke at the Church Congress in Hull at his express invitation. He at once overruled an objection made by some clergymen on the grounds of my *Eternal Hope*, and said emphatically that nothing which I had written could be condemned as in any way "unorthodox." He wrote: —

"I do most sincerely wish that you will come to the Congress, and your very kind letter shows me that there is still hope. Kindly respond as early as possible; and if you can, as you kindly hint, regard my invitation as a command, I shall be delighted, and shall never throw upon you any command more burdensome."

DR. THOMSON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

I was also well acquainted for many years with his famous successor, ARCHBISHOP MAGEE; but as I have spoken elsewhere of the circumstances which disturbed the friendly relations between us, as well as those which cordially renewed them, I will add nothing here respecting him. Of him, too, all men can judge from the very outspoken letters of which his recent biography is mainly composed.

I knew ARCHBISHOP TRENCH but slightly. I have met him, when he was Dean of Westminster, at the annual dinner of "the Apostles," and have talked with him on the subject of "The Origin of Language." He was fond of philology, and told me that he had read my book with much interest, and, in all the main points, agreed with it.

I will not say much of ARCHBISHOP BENSON, with whom I enjoyed a friendship of many years; for of him also I have spoken elsewhere. In many of the highest qualities

— in deep ecclesiastical learning, in graceful genius, in manly courage, in that radiant geniality which gave a charm to all which he said and did — he was pre-eminently well fitted for his high office. When he visited Canterbury, which was ordinarily about three times in the year, he was always our guest. The old palace of the archbishops at Canterbury was burnt down in Cranmer's days; and the stately house, rebuilt by Archbishop Warham, was destroyed by the Puritans. The archbishops, since the Reformation, have always been received at the Deanery, though it is not impossible that henceforth they may have a house of their own in their "ancient and loyal" metropolitical city — the first Christian English city of the first Christian English kingdom. Archbishop Benson loved Canterbury with an intense affection, and always seemed to be in the highest spirits during his delightful visits. When he was present, there was an invariable flow of natural, bright, and animated conversation. He amused us much one morning at breakfast. A room in the Deanery is known as "the

ARCHBISHOP BENSON.

archbishop's room;" and coming from it, he said in an emphatic way, —

"I had a visitor last night, when you had all gone to bed."

"A visitor? Not a burglar, I hope?"

"No."

"Nor one of our familiar ghosts?"

"No," said the archbishop; "but he was winged, and he was brilliant."

"It must have been an angel who came to see your Grace?"

"No! though winged, and brilliant, it was *deadly*."

"Not a demon, I hope?"

"No; you must guess."

We all guessed in vain; and he then told us that it was *a hornet*, which alarmed him so much that he had to ring for his valet to catch it before he could go to sleep.

This trivial incident illustrates his habit of playfulness. When the archbishop goes in state to the Cathedral, a little chorister in a violet cassock and cap always awaits him, to bear his train; and some dozen bedesmen — mostly of great age, all of whose nomi-

nations are signed by the Queen herself — stand with their wands outside the Deanery door to escort us to the Cathedral. It was always a pleasure to see how the archbishop made friends at once alike with old and young. He used to pat the chorister on the head, ask him his name, make some cheerful and helpful remark to him; and then turning to the old bedesmen, he would talk to them so amusingly that there would be a broad smile on all their faces, while at the same time he would always intermingle with his humor some good advice which they could not fail to remember. He greatly enjoyed his visits to Canterbury. After one of them he wrote: —

MY DEAR DEAN, —

To thank you and Mrs. Farrar for your kindness is impossible. I can only say that it has left me very grateful, but that I felt your enjoyment of it beside, throughout that busy time. All agree that we had a most delightful Sunday, and pray that God's gifts of grace may most amply rest on such worship and self-dedication as we witnessed.

Ever affectionately yours,

E. CANTUAR.

I was ill at the beginning of 1896, and he wrote, with deep sympathy, on Innocents' Day: —

> God give you strength and help if he gives you pain. This day of guileless suffering [Innocents' Day] is the recognition of the ages of the Church that the mystery of pain which some moderns feel as if they had discovered, is somehow ever and ever for his sake. Γένοιτο. You will offer yourself, I know, to his bleeding hand, and if my poor prayer can help you, it shall be with you. If I may mix with this another strain, it is only the old "whom he loveth he chasteneth," which has been the unspeakable stay of all who can receive it.
>
> Yours affectionately,
>
> E. CANTUAR.

His interest in the minutest details of all that affected the Cathedral was wonderful. In the last few weeks of his life I had several letters from him about the design of two quite small triforium windows which I was filling with stained glass. He rejoiced in my removal of the font, which he said had "rebaptized the nave; which for many years looked like a mere ambulatory, garnished with cenotaphs." He also greatly liked the suggestion for hanging the nave

with banners, and placing in it the pulpit designed by Mr. Bodley as a memorial to my learned predecessor, Dean Payne Smith.

"You want the pulpit," he wrote, "that 'the water and the word' may be evidently set forth. I rejoice to hear that you are taking up the idea of preaching in the nave. There is something specially fine in having a nave for great Christian oratory. It would even evoke it — and there is a freedom and capacity there which tends as much to thinking and conceiving as ever the choir to worship and meditation."

He loved to wander about the great Cathedral, in perfect solitude, using the private key which is given to every archbishop. He often went there when it was empty, late in the evening; and he asked me to place a humble little faldstool for him, that he might sit, and meditate, and pray alone, in "Becket's Crown." I did so, and he made use of it the next time he came. I received a letter from him, written from Ireland, on Oct. 2. On Oct. 11 he died. The letter is interesting as

showing how hard an archbishop has to work. I had asked him to preach on Whitsunday, 1897, as the *actual* thirteen hundredth anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert. Here is his reply: —

IRELAND, *Oct.* 2, 1896.

MY DEAR DEAN, — I would so joyfully do anything I could which you wished. But about preaching on Whitsunday, listen, —

1. The Queen's sixth decade in June will give me work without end.

2. The Lambeth Conference comes in July, beginning at the end of June, and lasting till the end of July, with daily sessions, committees, house always full of bishops, — every American bishop comes with his family, and stays three days. The work of it, and the preparation for it, which is absolutely immense and incessant, begins months before, and deepens daily till it is over, and leaves one ἡμιθανῆ.

Well, in *ordinary* years my only break is from the Thursday before Whitsunday till the Tuesday after. My ordination preparation for Trinity begins on Wednesday.

Such were the toils from which that beloved prelate was so suddenly, and under such blessed circumstances, called away. He died on Oct. 11; on Oct. 26 he would again have been our guest.

From archbishops I pass to cardinals. I missed my one chance of personally knowing CARDINAL NEWMAN. I spent part of a day at the Oratory, Birmingham, — which was the cardinal's home, — with an old friend and colleague who had become a Roman Catholic. This friend showed me over the school and all its arrangements, and got me to write my name in one of my books which was in the boys' library. I was to have seen the great cardinal, but he sent down a message that he did not feel well enough that day to see me. Like other Roman Catholics of eminence, he was by no means out of sympathy with the views expressed in *Eternal Hope.* This may be seen from Mr. Oxenham's excellent volume on the subject, and from a letter from Cardinal Manning, which I shall quote immediately. I give a facsimile of Cardinal Newman's reply to my gift of a copy of the book.

I knew CARDINAL MANNING well for many years, and may say at once that I felt the greatest regard and respect for him, be-

Redcliffe

May 9. 1878

Dear Canon Farrar

I hear from the Oratory that your recent Volume on "Eternal Hope" has arrived there, and I lose no time in

sending you my best
thanks for the kindness
which has led you to
make me the gift of it,
as well as for the letter
which went before it

I am,
with much respect,
Your faithful Servt
John H Newman

lieving him to be a sincerely devoted man. His nephew, Monseigneur Manning, who died at a comparatively early age, had called on me both at Harrow and at Marlborough, as it was the desire of his life to establish a school for Roman Catholic boys, as nearly as possible on the lines of the English public schools. Needless to say, I received him at my house, and gave him every possible facility of studying all the arrangements of the schools, especially those of Marlborough College, which more closely resembled the ideal which he had in view. He told me much about his uncle the cardinal, who felt towards him as a son. He told me that his uncle's asceticism was so extreme that he had fainted in the pulpit from exhaustion, and the Pope had commanded him to relax the stringency of his fasts. He also gave me a letter with this message from the cardinal: —

"Say to Dr. Farrar that I read some years ago his *Lectures on Language* with much pleasure; and have also read with still greater much of the *Life of our Lord*, which I hope will win the love and fidelity of many to our Divine Master. It seems to me well fitted for families."

When Monseigneur Manning died, the cardinal, who thought himself indebted by the assistance I had given him, introduced himself to me at the Athenæum; and such was his friendliness that I never saw him there without his coming to have a talk. We had many matters of common interest. I once told him that the majority of my poorest parishioners in St. Margaret's belonged to his church; that we visited them exactly as we visited all our other people, but that many of them (especially the poorest Irish) were so sunk in drink that it never even occurred to me to attempt the least proselytism. We merely relieved their necessities, and endeavored to make them happier and better.

He sadly admitted all that I had said, and added, "it was their terrible misery which had led him to found the Catholic Guild of St. Patrick, and to throw himself heart and soul into temperance effort." I met him often on temperance platforms, and in connection with other philanthropic work. He talked to me quite freely on

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,
WESTMINSTER,
S.W.

April 25. 1864.

My dear Archdeacon Farrar

I return the book & letters with many thanks. The work I can follow, the letters are obscure -

Dr Pusey seems to hold

1. that all who die in separation from God, but is impenitent, is in eternal pain of loss

2. that the pain of sense is not defined - but by the Scriptures & the Fathers is declared to be by fire.

3. that the nature of the Fire

is not defined.

4 That there is a purifying pain which is not eternal: which after death is suffered by those who die in union with God. that is we are saved.

This I suppose to be the sum of your meaning: and if so I do not see anything amiss.

Perhaps it was your rhetoric quoted in p 2, which reminds me of John Mills, 'purpureus pannus.' that misled him.

Universalism is excluded by the separation of those who die in penitent:

But the duration of Purgatory is as long as your hope which is short of universalism

It must always be remembered that it is only the penitent & saved that enter that state of purification: and they may be only not saints, or only not lost: They are already in union with God, but only not yet crowned.

They are the holy souls. The blessed souls eternally. But their salvation is here in life, not by change from separation to union after death.

Believe me always

Very truly yours,

Henry E. Card. Archbp.

religious subjects, and even asked me to write — which I was unable to do — in favor of his educational views. He took a warm interest in the controversy about *Eternal Hope*, and wrote me a letter on it which has more than a passing interest. I reproduce it in facsimile with this chapter.

With reference to the subject here touched on, I may append a letter, which also has a permanent interest, from DR. PUSEY. I did not know Dr. Pusey personally, and he wrote his *What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment* in professed refutation of my *Eternal Hope.* When his book appeared, I at once wrote to the *Guardian* to say that, while I would answer all special criticism in another book, — this I did in *Mercy and Judgment*, — Dr. Pusey's *Answer* had in reality *conceded* the sole three points in the controversy which I regarded as most vital: namely (1) that it is ***not*** "of faith" to believe that the vast majority of mankind will be eternally lost; (2) that it is not "of faith" to believe in ***material***

They are "the holy souls." "the blessed souls" saved eternally. But their salvation is here in life, not by change from separation to union after death.

Believe me always

Very truly yours,

Henry E. Card. Archbp.

torments after death; and (3) that it is not "of faith" to hold that *every* form of retribution after death (in which "retribution" I believe as strongly as any one can do) is necessarily endless.

On reading my letter, Dr. Pusey replied as follows: —

SOUTH HERMITAGE, ASCOT PRIORY, BRACKNELL,
July 30, 1880.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, — I beg to thank you for the courtesy and kindness with which you have spoken of me in your letter to the *Guardian*, so far beyond what I deserve.

On two points you have thought that I was expressing my own personal belief when I did not mean to say anything of it. My object was to remove hindrances to the belief in God's awful judgments. I had no occasion to speak of myself. But as you have spoken of my faith, let me say, —

1. I was glad to be able to urge, after divines of indisputable authority, *that the belief that there are pains of sense in hell is not essential to the belief in hell itself*, so that those who have a strong feeling against the belief in *them* need not on that account disbelieve hell itself.

2. *I do strongly hope that the great mass of mankind will be saved*, all whom God could save *without destroying their free agency*. But since God has only spoken of his will to save us, and has not said whether man-

South Hermitage,
Ascot Priory,
Bracknell. May 3

My dear Canon Farrar

It is a great relief to me that you can substitute the conception of a future purification for that of the never utterly extinguished flame of hell in men's hearts. This, I think, would put you in harmony with the whole of Christendom

Forgive me, but I think that in your eagerness to overthrow the narrow (I suppose Calvinistic) opinion in which you were educated, you took up the argument which came to hand, without weighing them. I wish that you had not written in such hasty style. Apart from the question of the Aramaic Jewish belief having been subsequent to the time of our Lord you did not observe that a reference of the most trivial nature is entirely at variance with any meaning which could be attached to the words

διώκω, and which you generally attach to it then
also, I think. But you did not observe that the
passages of the Scriptures, where you allege were all
Universalist, including Peter whose cast you wished
to leave on one side, or were nothing. Indeed the
Romish Jew, if a puzzling fire, would, according
to our Blessed Lord, need (I shall not use the word
here) been expressly created for them. I think
too that you have fixed your eye exclusively
on the one side of the question. The exceptions, which
you thought could be found, and did not take time
to think on whose word the awful doctrine, as be-
lieved by the immeasurably larger body of Christians, rested
We have got so into the habit of studying about
arguments as to the meaning of the word διώκω, that
we lose sight for the time that word it is. If one does
had been a mere human teacher, it would have
been a great mistake to use such a word which his
disciples would for the most part take. If so to use
a wrong word. A Socinian would find no difficulty
in this; but for us, who believe our Lord to have
been God, it would be inconceivable. I neglected this argument in my book
As you
have borne so kindly with all which I/had
said before, I venture to send you the pages

of the second edition in which I have largely [illegible]
by us, etc./ I did not send you the book in the first
instance, because I thought the cost would be inconvenient. I
publish it, thinking it a dear book. I do whatever you
might employ it for.

Yours faithfully
J. H. Burn

kind will accept that will for them, I could have no *belief* on the subject. I left it blindly in the hands of God.

If I had had time, I would have rewritten my book, and would have said, "*You seem to me to deny nothing that I believe.*" You do not deny the eternal punishment of souls obstinately hard and finally impenitent. I believe the eternal punishment of no other. Who they are God alone knows. I should have been glad to begin with what we believe in common, and so to say there is no need then to theorize about a new trial.

. . . . . .

Yours faithfully,

E. B. PUSEY.

I received another very interesting letter from Dr. Pusey on Aug. 3. This is reproduced in facsimile.

I knew the late CANON LIDDON of St. Paul's for many years. I first met him when we were both staying with Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, who was then Vicar of Doncaster. We both had to preach at a great choral festival in Doncaster Church — he in the morning and I in the evening. We came out of church together, and I told him that I had only one fault to find with his ser-

mon, which was that it made it impossible for any one to preach after him.

"Tell me, Dr. Liddon," said a lady in the evening, "is it not impossible for you to escape a little feeling of vanity after preaching such sermons?"

Dr. Liddon might perhaps have answered in the spirit of Rowland Hill, who on being told that he had preached a fine sermon that morning, answered, "The devil told me that as I came down the pulpit stairs."

His actual answer was more to the effect that the awful responsibilities involved in pulpit ministrations rendered any such small personal conceit almost ludicrously impossible. One of the greatest preachers of this age, F. W. Robertson of Brighton, said: —

"Words, idle words! The whole realm of Chatterdom is worth nothing; noise and smoke, and nothing else. Eloquence, rhetoric, impressive discourses, etc., — soft gliding swallows and noisy impudent tomtits, — is the true worth of the first orator in the world. I believe I could have become an orator if I had chosen to take the pains. I see what rhetoric does, and what it seems to do, and I thoroughly despise it. Yet perhaps I do it injustice; with an unworldly, noble love to give it reality, what might I not do?"

3. Amen Court.
St Paul's. E.C.

Jan. 22. 1881.

My dear Dr Farrar,

Your letter of the 19th has only reached me this evening, on my returning from a country visit in Sussex, where I have been snowed up, like many other people, since the early part of the week.

Notwithstanding our agreement as to the Intermediate State, our difference as to the question beyond is, I fear, - when all explanations have been made, a real one. To me it seems clear that Holy Scripture and Catholic consent (I do not forget Origen &c and the subsequent controversies) do, upon the whole, allow to each the endless punishment

of the Lord; although nothing is really known as to the Resurrection of the Just one way or the other, and while we know that beyond the forfeiture of the Vision of GOD, there is a pœna sensûs, at present Dogmatique as to its specific character. I shall rejoice with all my heart, if your forthcoming book makes it plain to the world that this is your real meaning; and, in any case, I shall read what you say with respectful interest and attention.

Having been out of the way

CANON LIDDON.

Sandwich Dock

THE DEANERY,
ST. PAULS.

July 20. 81

My dear Canon Farrar

Thanks you very much for your telegram. I hope to be at Westminster on Sunday next.

I hardly remember such a short service as Arnold's death. It is striking, in this one of the very place, to catch his name in the mouth of people as you hear them in the streets always.

with strong expressions of regret
& admiration. 'They have seen
on the papers that Dear Stanley
was dead. He was such a good
man.'
and for you at Portsmouth
to close such a head must
be indeed sitter.

Yours faithfully
M Shaw

And Charles Kingsley, when he was first made Canon of Westminster, and walked up the crowded aisle to preach one of those sermons which produced so deep an impression, said to a friend, with that slight stammer which lent additional piquancy to his remarks, "Whenever I walk up to the pulpit in the Abbey I wish myself d—d—dead; and whenever I walk back I wish myself more d—d—d—dead."

I have several kind letters from Dr. Liddon before me. The one from which a paragraph is reproduced in facsimile gives his views about the future life.

I knew DEAN CHURCH, and met him not unfrequently in the Athenæum, at meetings of the Governing Body of Westminster School, and elsewhere. I reproduce one letter of his, because it shows his high appreciation of Dean Stanley, the news of whose death I had telegraphed to him, and asked him to be present at the funeral.

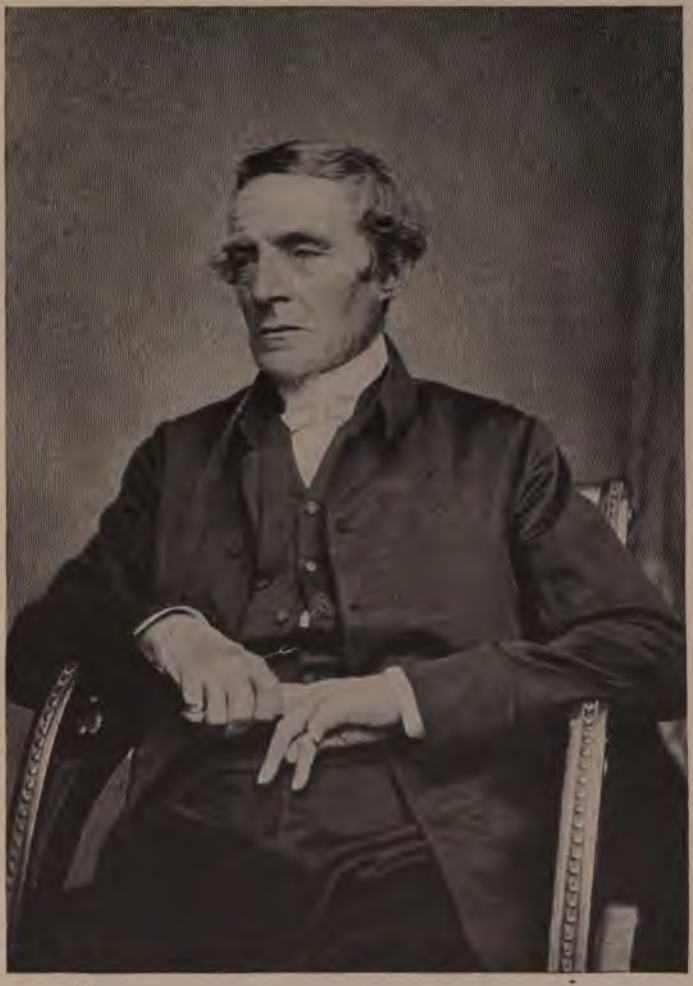
VIII.

A GROUP OF BISHOPS AND DEANS.

DEANS WELLESLEY, HOWSON, JEREMIE, PLUMPTRE, AND OTHERS; BISHOP SHORT OF ST. ASAPH; BISHOP MOBERLY OF SALISBURY; BISHOP COLENSO OF NATAL; BISHOP LIGHTFOOT OF DURHAM; BISHOP WORDSWORTH OF LINCOLN.

To the dignitaries and ecclesiastics mentioned above I might add many whom I have known, but of whom I have not space to speak; and even of these I can only speak very briefly. Let me begin with a few well-known deans.

Whenever I had the honor of preaching before Her Majesty the Queen in the Private Chapel of Windsor, which has been on an average at least once a year for nearly thirty



DEAN WELLESLEY.

years, I was the guest of DEAN WELLESLEY at the Deanery in Windsor Castle, as subsequently of his successors. Dean Wellesley was a man full of goodness, wisdom, and dignity — an admirable specimen of what a great ecclesiastic should be. Although he occupied so high a position, and enjoyed the warm esteem of his sovereign, — who placed full confidence in his judgment, — he was a man essentially kind and humble. His long period of *otium cum dignitate* in the easiest of deaneries never interfered with the steady self-culture which led him to the end of his life to continue those serious studies by which he was kept *au courant* with every phase and development of modern theology. In his younger days he had lived with his uncle, the great Duke of Wellington, of whom he had also seen much when he was rector of Strathfieldsaye.

His manners recalled the stately courtesy which was perhaps more common in a past generation than now it is. Of Dean Wellesley all who were well acquainted with

him retain an affectionate remembrance; and the Church of England owes a deeper debt of recognition than many are aware, to one whose sage counsels and wholesome influence, most unobtrusively exerted, saved her from many perils, and ensured to her many benefits. I shall never forget the indefinable charm, refinement, and warmth of his hospitality, or the debt which I owe to him for many an act of gracious kindness.

Among other deans once known to me was the genial and witty DEAN CLOSE, an admirable evangelical preacher and speaker. I knew DEAN JOHNSON of Wells, an Oxford scholar of great distinction, who counted both the archbishops of his day (Tait and Thomson) among his pupils. At the house of DEAN HERBERT of Hereford I stayed almost every year, when I preached for him in Hereford Cathedral. He was a man deservedly beloved for the unassuming gentleness of his character, and his aristocratic courtliness recalled the perfect manners of a passing generation.

DEAN HOWSON, as the joint author of Conybeare and Howson's *St. Paul*, and as an old schoolmaster, was interested in the same subjects and pursuits as myself. I have heard some of his former pupils at Liverpool College speak of him with warm affection, and record how, even in the smallest matters, he assiduously strove to guide them aright. One of them — now a clergyman — said that, as a boy, he had once put out his foot for another boy to stumble over as he came out of the school gate. The boy was tripped up; and while the offender was laughing at his fall, Dr. Howson, who happened to pass, merely looked at him, and said, "*Was that kind?*" — nothing more. "Yet," said the clergyman, "that lesson — conveyed in but three words — was so spoken that it has remained with me all my life."

Dean Howson rendered memorable benefits to Chester Cathedral, which he restored by the aid of the large fund raised by his personal exertions. He died in 1885, after a long career of unostentatious but signal

services both as a teacher, an administrator, and a most useful writer. At Liverpool and Chester especially his name will long be cherished.

The learned and able DR. BLAKESLEY, Dean of Lincoln, and editor of *Herodotus*, once famous for his letters in the *Times* with the signature "Historicus," was a man of large heart and open intellect, with whom I have stayed at Lincoln, and with whom I had many views in common. DEAN JEREMIE of Lincoln (d. 1872), for many years Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, was author, among other books, of the *History of the Church in the Second and Third Centuries*. For some kind reason, I know not what, he asked me to his rooms when I was only a poor unknown freshman; and I still remember how, when the conversation happened to turn on Oliver Cromwell, he took down some old dictionary, and, with a hearty laugh, showed us a passage in which Oliver Cromwell was ranked with the Emperor Phocas and Judas Iscariot, and was

characterized as one of the three most wicked men whom the world had ever seen, and one of the three most certain of eternal damnation.

The Dean was one of the very few eloquent preachers to whom we undergraduates in those days had any chance of listening. Whenever he occupied the University pulpit, the galleries were densely crowded. His sermons were perfect specimens of style. Every sentence was faultlessly turned, and dwelt on the ear like music. Nothing but "excessive fastidiousness and nervous sensitiveness to criticism" prevented Dean Jeremie from accomplishing much more than he did; but his indecision was perhaps due to the long life which he had lived as a scholar and a recluse. He printed but a few of his sermons. They were somewhat academic in form, but certainly produced an effect, and lingered in the memory.

There were other professors at Cambridge at that time whom I scarcely knew at all. One was PROFESSOR BLUNT, another preacher

who always had a large audience, because his sermons were enunciated with strong feeling. PROFESSOR HAROLD BROWNE, afterwards Bishop of Ely and Winchester, was always kind to me. He welcomed some of my papers in the preliminary examination with words of singularly high encouragement, and told me that he had kept them for years.

I came across the learned PROFESSOR MILL only once. He had set a paper in the University scholarship examination, and his way always was to print four or five Latin and Greek passages for translation, and ask the candidates to assign them to their proper authors. This was generally an easy thing to do; but one year he set a passage from the soldier-historian, Ammianus Marcellinus, who died about A. D. 390, and had been an officer in the body-guard of the Emperor Julian. I should think that this was the first and the *only* instance in which the Latinity of the Syrian author has been used as a test of scholarship in a University competi-

DEAN PLUMPTRE.

tion. Dr. Mill told me that I was the only one of all the candidates who had assigned the passage to its rightful author; and as I was only a freshman at the time, he was a little surprised, and asked me how I came to be acquainted with such a writer, whom he personally admired, but who was wholly unknown to the classical curriculum of Cambridge. I answered that it was by mere accident. Ammianus Marcellinus is not unfrequently referred to in Elliott's *Horæ Apocalypticæ*, and this had interested me in him, and made me acquainted with his style.

DEAN PLUMPTRE of Wells was a lifelong friend to me, since the days when I was a boy at King's College. He weekly looked over my papers in answer to questions on his lectures, and he gave me excellent advice and useful encouragement, together with the blessing of his unfailing regard and kindness. I was very diffident about myself; and I might almost say of Dean Plumptre, as Jeremy Bentham said of Lord Lansdowne, "He raised me from the bot-

tomless pit of humiliation; he first taught me that I could be *something*," — however small. But I received similar encouragement from the other King's College professors of that day — Dr. Jelf, Archdeacon Browne, and Professors Maurice and Brewer. I have been Dr. Plumptre's guest in London, at Bickley, where he was for some years a rector, and in his Deanery at Wells.

I do not think that the world has done justice to his manifold services and intellectual activity. His articles in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* are characterized not only by learning and research, but also by singular brightness and originality. His sermons, both those which were practical and those which were controversial, have permanent value, and show how largely he had imbibed the charitable spirit of his brother-in-law, Professor Maurice. He translated into verse — and exceedingly well — the tragedies both of Æschylus and Sophocles; he wrote by far the best life of the saintly Bishop Ken; he also published in two handsome volumes a most valuable translation of

all the works of Dante, with studies on his writings, and a singularly full and bright *Commentary on Ecclesiastes.* Besides all this, he was a poet; in his two volumes of poems, chiefly on scriptural subjects, there are some verses at least which ought to live, because they are written with great freshness of thought and insight. Dr. Plumptre was not for a long time Dean of Wells, but during his tenure of the office he won the hearts of all, from the oldest canons down to the youngest choristers. I count his friendship among the conspicuous blessings, and his teachings among the formative influences, of my life.

The first bishop whom I ever knew was Dr. Short, Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was the author of a *Short History of the Church of England*, which was long regarded as a standard work of its kind. He subsequently became Bishop of St. Asaph, and did admirable work in that see, carefully visiting every parish, and preserving records of its exact condition, which are, I

believe, still found useful by his Episcopal successors. I was then a boy of thirteen or fourteen, at King William's College, Isle of Man; and as the boys — in those days when steamers were few and travelling not so easy as now — only went home for one long holiday in the summer, the bishop used kindly to invite some of us to spend a week with him at Bishopscourt at Easter. I remember that the first time I entered his study I saw on the chimneypiece a picture of my celebrated ancestor, the Marian martyr — Farrar, Bishop of St. David's, who was burnt alive at Carmarthen in 1555.

The bishop told me that he was thinking of writing a sketch of his predecessors in the ancient see of Sodor and Man, and that Bishop Farrar was one of them. I have since learned that this was a mistake. Bishop Farrar was one of Archbishop Cranmer's chaplains, and was appointed Bishop of St. David's by Edward VI. There is not only no trace of his having set foot in the Isle of Man, but no trace of his having been appointed there. Perhaps the error arose

from his sometimes signing himself R Men., which was an abbreviation for Meneviensis, or "of the see of St. David's."

It was very delightful for us boys to be guests of the bishop at that charming country palace, and to wander through the supremely lovely mountain glen watered by a crystal streamlet, which formed part of its grounds — to say nothing of the unwonted luxuries which the visits afforded us. It was also pleasant to accompany the bishop *haud passibus æquis*, as with his long thin gaitered legs he strode about the mountains and seashores in the neighborhood of his home. There was, however, a drop of myrrh in the cup of our enjoyment. The bishop was a double first-class man, and an ardent enthusiast in matters of education. He would amuse himself by examining us wretched schoolboys all day long — at any rate, all the morning. At last Mrs. Short, a charming lady, thinking that we looked "depressed and emaciated," interfered on our behalf, and robbed the bishop of the luxury of gauging our very shallow attainments.

Many incidents of those days linger in my mind. One evening the bishop made us all play the game, "What is my thought like?" in which one had to show that one's guess resembled the thing really thought of. I guessed "a lamp," but he had thought of "a bishop." He wanted me to pay the forfeit for guessing wrong; but I stoutly resisted, maintaining that every bishop was, or ought to be, a golden candlestick. Another evening he watched us playing chess, on which as a boy I rather prided myself; but he disdainfully remarked that I seemed to play it without any prearranged plan. We were once quietly but severely reprimanded by him. It was after dinner; he was sitting asleep, or apparently asleep, in his arm-chair. The tempting dessert on the table was too much for some of the boys, and they helped themselves — to fruits and "lucent syrops tinct with cinnamon" — unobserved, as they thought. Their enjoyment of these dainties on the table was very brief. Suddenly there came a very quiet knock at the door, and the bishop, with his eyes still shut, instantly

said, "Come in!" He did not reprove the young offenders, but alluded — distantly, yet to susceptible consciences intelligibly — to the incident in his extempore evening prayer.

He never was so happy or so much in his element as when he was orally examining a national school, and there were many stories of the answers he received. On one occasion he asked the children to compare an adjective, and a boy promptly answered, "*Short*, Shorter, Shortest." On another occasion he was questioning them about besetting sins, and rather imprudently asked them "what they supposed his besetting sin to be?" — "*Drunkenness!*" was the prompt reply. Thereupon he told them that *that* was a mistake, but that his besetting sin was pride. Peace be with him! He gave me, when I was a boy, many a happy hour.

The next bishop whom I knew intimately was the late BISHOP COTTON of Calcutta, a post to which he was promoted from the head mastership of Marlborough College. He was a man of marked individuality,

who, without any splendid ability or wide learning, impressed himself deeply on the affection and memory of all who knew him by the beauty, firmness, and sincerity of his character. He was one of those men who seem to keep growing in power and wisdom all through their lives. He figures in *Tom Brown's Schooldays* as "the young master" of Dr. Arnold's time, who befriends the shy and sensitive Arthur (a character intended in part to represent Dean Stanley). He was for fifteen years a master of Rugby, much beloved and honored by his colleagues, and gratefully appreciated by his elder pupils. There was a delightful quaintness about his ways. All his domestic pets had curious names, and his pig was dubbed "Vitellius" from his voracity!

When Cotton went to Marlborough, the school, now so famous and popular, was passing through an acute crisis in its history. Before the degree list was out at Cambridge, I received a letter from him — then a perfect stranger — inviting me to take a mastership at the College, where

my friends Professor E. S. Beesley and Mr. E. A. Scott were already at work. I accepted the post, and one of the first remarks which Mr. Cotton made to me was, "You know any day the school may disappear in blue smoke." The College was at that time overwhelmed with debt, owing to bad management, and at first each boy was actually costing more than the low annual sum he paid, though the boys were badly fed and roughly housed. With indomitable patience and resolution, and often "in the teeth of clenched antagonisms," Cotton altered this; and though he was by no means a facile schoolmaster and could punish with severity, his quaint humor and his unqualified devotion to their interests, together with his admirable weekly sermons, soon gave him the highest influence among the boys.

He gathered round him a devoted staff of masters, who for the sake of the school were ready for any self-denial, and who treated the boys as so many younger brothers. In the old rough days there were

masters who, though they doubtless meant to be kind, kept up the inexorable severity with which, until this generation, boys had normally been trained for many years. In those days, though not even then at Marlborough, it was not uncommon to see boys' backs scored with red and blue marks from strokes of the cane, or to see their hands sore or cut from what were called "pandies," inflicted by the same instrument of torture. *Nous avons changé tout cela.*

The "rebellion," which had most seriously shaken the very existence of the school, was hardly detumescent; but Cotton's sovereign good sense soon swept away even the remembrance of it. I recollect that when I arrived as a young master, some forty-three years ago, the first thing I saw was a huge chalk inscription on the wall, "*Bread, or Blood!*"

Cotton simply summoned the boys together, told them that his best efforts were being given to improve the commissariat (which was not in his hands), and that, instead of scrawling up vulgar and stupid

inscriptions, they should confide in him. The masters conferred together, swept away the old bursar-and-steward arrangement, took the finances in their own hands, agreed not to draw one penny of their incomes till the end of the year (to save interest), and then to regard each pound as a share. They also offered to give up the whole of their incomes altogether, if funds were not forthcoming, or only to take any percentage of them that might be available. At the end of the year — such had been the improvement in the management — every hundred pounds was worth *more* than a hundred pounds, though the comfort of the boys had been largely and in every way improved. The whole body of masters then at once gave up the additional quota which was fairly theirs. That year of crisis saved in all respects the fortunes of the school, and turned all its sons into the most loyal of Marlburians. It is a great delight to me to have been a master during so interesting a year.

I could tell many a story to the honor of

Bishop Cotton. I will mention but one. He had a most incisive wit, which though never in the smallest degree unkindly, was yet very telling. Once he had let this wit play over an excellent boy in the sixth form, who was far from clever; and the other boys had all laughed. After the lesson, the boy stayed behind, and said to the master, —

"Sir, I know that I am not clever; I dare say that my work is intellectually poor; but I honestly do my best, and I do not like to be made the subject of ridicule."

The master, so far from being offended, frankly told the boy that he was sorry to have hurt his feelings; and the remarkable thing is, *that never again was he known to have used his playful criticism in such a way as to cause pain to the most sensitive of his pupils.* This surely illustrates the beauty of his character.

Very soon after I came, he appointed me as his assistant in the sixth form. Many of the boys in that sixth form have, since then, risen to positions of eminence. I remember once seeing a boy chasing another,

who wore a scarlet cap, round the court, and shouting after him, "*Keblēpuris! Keblēpuris!*" That is the Greek for the "red cap," and the boy had taken it from *The Birds* of Aristophanes, which we were then reading. The boy who was chasing the other is now the Right Reverend the Primate of Australia; the boy in the red cap is now the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Glasgow. It reminds one of Shenstone's lines —

> Yet, nurs'd with skill, what dazzling fruits appear!
> E'en now sagacious foresight points to show
> *A little bench of heedless Bishops here,*
> *And there a Chancellor in embryo.*

Cotton did noble and invaluable work for India as Bishop of Calcutta, especially among the neglected Eurasians. His death, in the year 1860, was pathetically sudden. He had been consecrating a cemetery at Kushtia, and had spoken of the fact that dear as were the associations of "God's Acre" to the living, yet to the dead who die in the Lord it mattered as little as to the martyrs whose

dust was scattered to the winds, if their bodies did not repose in consecrated ground. Cotton was very near-sighted, and he was also given to fits of abstraction. He had to walk back to his vessel on the river across a long unprotected plank. He lost his footing; his body was swept away by the rushing waters of the Ganges, and was seen no more.

The next bishop whom I knew intimately was BISHOP COLENSO. I was grieved to see him universally treated as if he were a pariah. In his book on the Pentateuch he has referred to the fact that I had been asked to write the article on "DELUGE" for Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible.* I wrote it, but took the views about the non-*universality* of the Deluge which most inquirers now hold. The editor and publishers, alarmed at this deviation from stereotyped opinion, postponed the insertion of the article, and in Vol. I. inserted "DELUGE: see FLOOD." But even when they had got as far as "FLOOD," they had not made up their

minds, and said, "FLOOD: see NOAH." My article was consequently sacrificed; for "NOAH" had been already assigned to the present Bishop of Worcester. Yet, after all, Dr. Perowne (as he then was) came to much the same conclusion as myself; for he wrote "that even the language used with regard to the Flood itself — strong as it undoubtedly is — *does not oblige us to suppose that the Deluge was universal.*"

The Bishop of Natal had alluded to and commented on this fact, and wrote to me about it. Indignant at the utterly shameful treatment which he was receiving at all hands, and glad to show my humble sympathy with a noble-hearted man, conspicuous for the ardent and fearless sincerity of his love of truth, I wrote to ask him to stay with me at Harrow. He had himself in former days been a Harrow master, and he intensely enjoyed one or two quiet and happy Sundays with us. In those days, if a bishop happened to be present in Harrow School chapel, it was the custom to ask him to pronounce the benediction.

Bishop Colenso did so; and will it be believed that numbers of letters came from parents objecting that their sons should be blessed by one whom, in their utter ignorance of all the merits of the questions involved, they chose, with great injustice, to stigmatize as a heretic! The burden of this disagreeable correspondence fell, not on me, but on the head master; and consequently, when the bishop wrote to offer himself for a Sunday, I had, with the deepest regret, to ask him to come on a *week-day* instead.

The persecution he incurred — which even went to the length of an impotent attempt to deprive him of his bishopric, and to reduce him to the condition of a pauper by robbing him of his income — was as incredible as it was infamous. I well remember his telling me that he found it by no means easy to get servants; and that his laundress had actually declined to wash for him any more, *because by doing so she lost customers!*

I remember, too, that once when I had been preaching in a large West End church,

the bishop invited me to his house, and I walked out of the church with him, he taking my arm. As his tall form was seen amid the throng of worshippers, he was recognized as he left the church, and I heard audible and awestruck whispers, —

"*He's walking with Bishop Colenso!*"

He faced this tornado of abuse, and these hurricanes of universal anathema, with the calmest dignity. He never once lost his temper; he never returned so much as one angry word to men who had heaped on him every species of abuse and contempt, and of whom many were incomparably his inferiors, not only in learning, but in every grace.

A touch of humor helped him. He told me how, once, seeing an English bishop at Euston Station, the bishop, to his great surprise, advanced most cordially to meet him, and gave him a warm shake of the hand, which Colenso as warmly returned. But, alas! the next moment the English prelate said, "The Bishop of Calcutta, I believe?" (or some other see).

"No," replied Colenso, "the Bishop of Natal."

The effect, he said, was electrical. The English bishop almost *rebounded* with an "Oh!" and left him with a much-alarmed and distant bow, as if after shaking hands with him he needed a purifying bath.

Three of the greatest English bishops — Archbishop Tait, Bishop Philpott, and Bishop Thirlwall — always held aloof from the combination of Colenso's persecutors. Yet at the very time that all the "religious" newspapers were raving at him, and the press teeming with long-forgotten answers to him, — answers which were often entirely futile, and involved either the most complete *ignoratio elenchi*, or an untenable casuistry seasoned with disdainful animadversion, — at that very time he was receiving the hearty thanks and cordial appreciation of some of the most eminent scholars of Germany. Men of European fame — like Professor Hupfeld of Halle and Professor Kuenen of Leyden — openly expressed their admiration of him, and their obligations to him.

French pastors like the Rev. Theophilus Bost wrote cordially about him; and the President and other members of the Committee of the Liberal Protestant Union of France sent him an address, in which "with outpoured hearts they thanked him, because, impelled by love of truth and true piety, he had commenced a work which, by ecclesiastical officialism, was charged with impiety and sacrilege." Bishops and ecclesiastics denounced and excommunicated him; and others wrote epigrams like —

> There was a poor Bishop Colenso
> Who counted from one up to ten so
> That the writings Levitical
> He found were uncritical,
> And went out to tell the black men so!

Yet the Bishop of Natal had written, with utter self-sacrifice, at the cost of all, for the sake of what he regarded as the truth. When questioned about the literal accuracy of parts of Scripture, which were perhaps never meant to be literally understood, —

"My heart," he says, "answered in the

words of the prophet, *Shall a man speak lies in the name of the Lord?* I dared not do so."

Future times will remember Bishop Colenso with honor and gratitude, when the names of nineteen-twentieths of his accusers have been buried in merciful oblivion. They will remember how, almost alone among colonial bishops, he not only devoted nearly the whole of his years to the duties of his see until his death, but also "with intense, indefatigable labor," mastered the Zulu language; produced a Zulu grammar and dictionary; translated into Zulu much of the Bible (correcting inconceivably frightful errors in some small previous attempts); and, in the cause of the oppressed, braving all hostile combinations, came home only to plead the wrongs of Langalibalde, and did his best to obtain justice for King Cetshwayo.

I might add much more respecting him; but I only trust that his countless enemies and impugners may have been enabled to meet their last hour with as much certainty

of hearing the words, "Servant of God, well done!" as this bishop, with his boundless self-sacrifice, his incorruptible veracity, the charm of his simple Christian dignity, the blameless tenor of his innocence, and the singular sweetness and serene magnanimity of a temper which ever returned good for evil, and blessing for unqualified abuse.

The late most learned and altogether admirable BISHOP OF DURHAM (Dr. Lightfoot), whose writings, and especially his Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul, are an imperishable legacy for the Church, was my private tutor in my last year at Cambridge, and remained my kind friend and occasional correspondent from that time to his comparatively early and deeply lamented death in 1890. Even as a boy, when he was at Birmingham School with two schoolfellows and chief friends so illustrious as his successor, Bishop Westcott, and the late Archbishop Benson of Canterbury, he was remarkable for his scholarly thoroughness and unswerving diligence. It is no small

glory to the late Bishop Prince Lee of Manchester, that he should have counted three such theologians among his sixth form boys. Dr. Lee chose for the one word on his tomb, σαλπίσει, "the trumpet shall sound." He was undoubtedly a remarkable and inspiring teacher; and Archbishop Benson told me that, though he by no means made a point of looking over all the exercises which the boys sent up, yet when he would open a drawer full of them and choose one for criticism, he used to deal with it in a way so masterly as never to be forgotten.

One day he saw the boy Lightfoot standing on his desk, and called out in Greek, "*Katabá! Katabá! Katabá! Katabá!*" "Get down!"

"*Katabésomai*," said the boy in his very quiet voice, completing the iambic line of Aristophanes!

Whatever Lightfoot undertook he completed to the utmost of his power with indefatigable thoroughness; and to the last day of his life, even when illness had laid

BISHOP LIGHTFOOT.

its fatal mark upon him, he labored on for the good of his diocese, of his Church, and of the world. He remained by choice unmarried, and at Auckland Castle found no small part of the refreshment and interest of his life in the society of the young men whom he generously trained for Holy Orders.

When I was an undergraduate, I remember the lesson we learned from seeing the steady unvarying light of his lamp burning night after night in his room till midnight. He allowed himself no distraction except the afternoon "constitutional," and in summer the bathe in the Cam, to which I sometimes accompanied him. He became senior classic, although in Latin and Greek verse he never showed any brilliancy, and he was also a wrangler and a fellow of Trinity. He was grieved when, by some unaccountable accident, his friend Benson only came out eighth in the first class; but, pointing to his name as senior chancellor's medallist, he said, "I think that will get him his fellowship," — as it did.

In the comparatively early death of this great bishop, the Church of England suffered an irreparable loss. Even in the dust of his writings there was gold, and his incidental papers and sermons are full of value. I once ventured to remark to the late Dean Church that Dr. Lightfoot, when he was a canon of St. Paul's, was to me a far more interesting preacher than even Canon Liddon; and the Dean, who was a consummate judge in such matters, and a frequent hearer of both preachers, took exactly the same view.

The late BISHOP MOBERLY of Salisbury yearly came to our house at Marlborough to confirm some hundred or more carefully trained boys in the College Chapel. Having been himself a head master for many years at Winchester, he delighted in these annual visits to a great school, and told us that he reckoned his visit to Marlborough as one of the most enjoyable days in his episcopal year. At that time he was already old, and had to sit while he laid his hands

on the boys' heads. His addresses varied but little from year to year, which is more or less inevitable, since bishops are obliged to administer confirmation perhaps a hundred or more times annually. But the addresses were so kindly, so sympathetic, so full of rich experience and wise advice, that they were always listened to with the most respectful attention. Bishop Moberly was a delightful talker. He was full of varied reminiscences of Oxford and Winchester days.

At Oxford, when he was quite a young man, he was tutor at Balliol College, and Manning was among his pupils. Manning, as a youth, was full of eager ability and self-confidence. Bishop Moberly used to tell how once, in construing a difficult passage of Thucydides, Manning had made a mistake which he, as tutor, immediately corrected.

"Oh, sir," said the young Manning, "my rendering is, I assure you, quite tenable."

He said it with such conviction that Mr. Moberly replied, "Well, I should have certainly said that it was quite wrong; but since you are so sure about it, I will look at it again."

He did so, and found Manning's rendering absolutely impossible. Meeting him in the quadrangle, he said, —

"Mr. Manning, how could you defend your translation of that passage in Thucydides? It was quite wrong."

"Oh, sir," said Manning, with a smile, and entirely unabashed, "didn't you observe that I had not looked at it before?"

They continued to correspond with each other in later years. One day Dr. Moberly received from Manning the last charge which he published as archdeacon. Rumors were already ripe that Manning was about to join the Church of Rome, but the charge was an argument on the other side. Dr. Moberly wrote back, and said, —

"I was very glad, my dear Manning, to receive your charge, as it disproves the rumors about your leaving our communion."

"Dear Dr. Moberly," was the reply, "in my charge I have stated the case of the Church of England. I only wish that it were tenable."

Very shortly afterwards it was publicly an-

nounced that the Archdeacon of Chichester had joined the Church of Rome.

In this chapter I will mention only one more prelate, the very learned and eminent BISHOP WORDSWORTH of Lincoln. I met him first at a dinner-party at Dean Blakesley's in Lincoln, and he thanked me very graciously for the sermon I had preached for Lincoln Hospital. I was one of his successors in the Archdeaconry of Westminster, which he held for a long series of years, and this led to some communications between us. Few men have achieved, as he did, a commentary on the whole of Scripture. It is in many respects a very learned and helpful work, though now in parts practically obsolete. This will remain as a permanent monument of his diligence and genius, and it was only one of many valuable works which years of leisure enabled him to elaborate. He was a very powerful, yet personally charitable, controversalist against the Church of Rome. On one occasion one of his old Harrow pupils — he had for a time held the head mas-

tership of Harrow, a post for which he was ill-fitted, and in which he was far from successful — entered Westminster Abbey while he was preaching, and asked the verger what was the subject of his sermon.

"Oh, sir," said the verger, "it is the old story; he is giving it to the Pope!"

His sermons were usually very long, yet on one occasion, having only four Sundays in his month of residence, and wishing to preach five sermons of a course, he announced to his congregation at the end of his fourth sermon that he now intended, then and there, to preach the fifth on the top of it; and it is recorded that some of the congregation actually sat out both sermons!

One of my predecessors at St. Margaret's, the Syriac scholar, Canon Cureton, had a son at Westminster School, and whenever the canon preached too long a sermon, the boys used to thrash his son! When Dean Trench was informed of this, he remarked with a deep sigh, "Oh, how I wish that Canon Wordsworth also had a son at the school!"

BISHOP WORDSWORTH.

There was something very original about Bishop Wordsworth's ways. On one occasion, standing at my door in Dean's Yard, I saw a curious figure approaching me, with a scarlet robe huddled up about his neck and face to protect him from the cold. It was Bishop Wordsworth in his Convocation dress. "*Affulsit serena lux*," he said to me, "*affulsit serena lux*." This beneficient beam of light was, as he proceeded to explain, the settlement of some minute point in the Upper House of Convocation!

His conversation was often a sort of thinking aloud. Once in his private chapel, at family prayers, something in the lesson led him to allude to the Papal claims, and he kept all the servants and household an indefinite time, learnedly — and with perfect oblivion of the circumstances — disproving to them all grounds for the dogma of Papal infallibility.

In his speeches he seemed at times to be no less oblivious of his audience. I heard him once at a Church Congress meeting in Lincoln. He got hold of St.

Bernard's words, *Deargentemus pennas*— "Let us besilver our wings." Talking on in an abstracted way, as if he were thinking aloud and had become unconscious of the throng of persons whom he was addressing, he repeated the words again and again, and enforced the duty of making our wings like the wings of a dove, which is covered with silver wings, and her feathers like gold.

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

IX.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, LORD LYTTON, AND THE EARL OF LYTTON.

WHEN I was rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Prime Minister of the day, if he lived in his official residence in Downing Street, was always one of my parishioners. This was not due to any prerogative of that ancient historic church — which nestles under the shadow of the great Abbey, and is as old as the Abbey itself, being meant for the population; whereas the Abbey church was mainly for the monks. It was simply due to the circumstances that the parish attached to the church extends as far as Whitehall. But owing to this fact I have had interviews with most of the Premiers and Chancellors of the Exchequer who lived in their official houses during the nineteen years that I was rector of the Church

of the House of Commons; as also with several of the First Lords of the Admiralty — such as that kindly and truly good man, Mr. W. H. Smith, whose guest I have been on various occasions. But the EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, both during the later years of his life, and since his death, has loomed so large upon the popular imagination that any anecdote about him will be received with interest.

To me he was always conspicuously kind, though he was perfectly well aware that I belonged to the Liberal school of politics. It was he who, when I was Master of Marlborough College, offered me the important and valuable Vicarage of Halifax, which, however, I was unable to accept. He next offered me the Canonry of Westminster, which is attached by Act of Parliament to the Rectory of St. Margaret's. I kept him long waiting for an answer; for at that time I had had no experience in parochial work, and in those days the parish was not only far more densely populous, but also unspeakably more wretched than it was sub-

2, Whitehall Gardens.
S.W.

June 10 1875

My dear Farrar

You are, perhaps, already aware that the living of Halesowen is now vacant one of the most important in the gift of the Crown.

The Rev. F. Farrar D.D.

If it be agreeable to you, I would have the honor of submitting your name, to the Queen, to fill that vacancy?

Believe me, Sir,

With much consideration

Yrs

D. Disraeli

sequently. Had I followed my own inclination, I should have shrunk from so heavy a burden, and all the more because the church itself was then as repellently unattractive, with its church-wardens' Gothic and hideous galleries, as it subsequently became beautiful and interesting. But on consulting friends of some distinction in the Church, they advised me to accept the offer, and I did so.

Dean Wellesley told me afterwards that if I had asked his advice he would have recommended me to decline; and that, in that case, it was certain a higher office would have speedily been placed at my disposal. I do not, however, in the least regret this, though I was assured on the highest authority that the only reason which deterred Lord Beaconsfield from placing further offers at my disposal was the outburst of denunciation which followed the publishing of my sermons on "Eternal Hope." This is no more a subject of regret to me than the other. The determination of our little destinies lies in hands far higher than our own, and I have every reason to thank God

that, throughout my life, the lot has, by his mercy, fallen to me in pleasant places. When some kind friend said to Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, "Why, you have given preferment to a strong Radical" (a remark which certainly required modification)—he only answered, with a laugh, that perhaps I should in time be brought round to his own views.

He came on one occasion to hear me preach at the Abbey, having been taken there by Dean Stanley; and he was good enough to express approval of what he heard. But my most characteristic reminiscences of him are connected with a long interview which I had with him in Downing Street. I had taken some direct part, and had been deeply interested in, an exhibition by working-men of articles made by themselves, which had (I think) been originally suggested by my friend the Rev. H. E. Fox, who was then vicar of Christ Church, Westminster.

Several persons of high rank and great eminence had visited this exhibition, to which

some two thousand working-men and their children had contributed. Among these visitors was H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany, who asked me to come and see him at Buckingham Palace, to drive with him in a brougham to the exhibition, and to conduct him over it. I did so, and he was extremely struck — as I was myself, and as all the most observant visitors were — by the beauty, the variety, and the ingenuity of the exhibits. This was all the more remarkable because it was a curious condition of the exhibition that every working-man should offer in competition for the prizes some article of his own making which was *not* within the sphere of his immediate trade. I do not think that such exhibitions have been by any means common, and I am quite sure that they might be multiplied with advantage. Any one who saw what English working-men could do with ease in all sorts of lines would, I think, have come to the conclusion that, if the mechanical and inventive genius of our countrymen were carefully trained and encouraged, we could not possibly have any-

thing to fear from the competition of articles "made in Germany."

The exhibition remained open for a month or two. The experts who decided the prizes had given their awards, and I now wished the temporary building to be closed and the prizes distributed. Lord Beaconsfield was then Prime Minister, and I was very anxious that he should take the chair on the occasion, and should with his own hand give the prizes to the successful competitors. I had very little hope that he would accede to my request that he should do so, because I was aware how much, at that time, his hours were occupied by the heavy cares of public business; and because, even when he was in Opposition, his public appearances, even at great political gatherings, were not numerous.

I pointed out to him, however, that there would be not only a general but even a political importance in his presiding at a function which had something of a national significance, and would cause the highest gratification to the two thousand working-

men who had furnished their best treasures to the exhibition. He saw the force of these considerations, and asked me to pay him a visit in Downing Street. The Prime Minister usually sits in a pleasant inner room, looking out on St. James's Park, which is approached through a large reception room. I was received by Mr. Montagu Corrie, afterwards Lord Rowton, whom I remembered as an old Harrovian. He showed me into Lord Beaconsfield's room, and I soon saw from his remarks that what the Premier dreaded was the trouble of having to prepare a speech on an unfamiliar subject. Anticipating this, I had drawn up a little paper, pointing out the value and importance of such exhibitions, and some of the special ways in which working-men might gain from the report of experts upon their productions.

By way of instance I mentioned that some excellent musical instruments had been exhibited; but two of them were, in spite of other merits, essentially faulty in principle. For instance, one man had sent an *octagonal* stringed instrument, a mistake which he

would never again commit, when authoritatively told that the geometrical shape of the instrument interfered with the purity of the tones. Another — a blacksmith — had made a still more serious mistake by sending in a violin made of metal, being obviously unaware that the resonance of the metal would materially injure the vibrations of the strings. Notes of this kind were exactly what the Prime Minister wanted, and when he came to distribute the prizes I was amused with the effective use he made of them. For instance, he pointed out the mistakes in construction of the instruments. "There is, for instance," he said, "my friend Mr. So-and-So, who is a blacksmith,— *I shall always think of him as 'the harmonious blacksmith,'* — whose violin is of metal. Now, this is a fundamental error; for," etc.

But the chief charm of the distribution of prizes — at which the Speaker, Lord James, Mr. W. H. Smith, and other persons of distinction were present — was the happy way in which Lord Beaconsfield handed their

prizes to the children who had been successful. He said the same words of simple congratulation to each little boy or girl, but as he spoke them he smiled on the children with genuine benignity, patted them on the head, or took them by the hand, and sent them away highly delighted. It will always be to me a pleasant recollection that as I left Lord Beaconsfield he rose, took me by the arm, walked with me across the great reception room, and as he handed me over to Mr. Corrie at the door, said very genially, "Dr. Farrar, I have always felt a sincere regard for you." They were the last words I ever heard him speak.

LORD LYTTON, the first who bore the title, was the father of the late Earl of Lytton, who was promoted to the Earldom when he ceased to be Viceroy of India. The first Lord Lytton was perhaps more universally known under the names of Sir Edward Bulwer, or Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, under which many of his most famous novels appeared. He was not only a man of genius,

but also a man of wide reading and great attainments, who achieved success in many directions. Besides his chief work as a novelist, he wrote some poems, which, if they did not reach a high rank *as* poems, could yet hardly have been written by any one but a very able man. He wrote a history of Greece; he was a frequent contributor to miscellaneous literature, and some of his isolated papers, though now little known, were full of charm and insight. He was also a statesman, and was made Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1858. As a dramatist he was so successful that his *Lady of Lyons* and his *Richelieu* still hold their place on the stage, and his comedy of *Money* was extremely popular. He began his literary career by winning the chancellor's medal for a poem on "Sculpture," in 1825. One of the earliest of his novels to arouse attention was *Eugene Aram*, a subject which was, it is said, suggested to him by the fact that the wretched murderer had taught in the family of his grandfather. His fame was established by *The Last Days*

My dear W. Farrer.

I am exceedingly obliged by your emendations & suggestions — all most useful some most admirable improvements And I do not remember to have seen any happier union of poetry & scholarship than in the rendering of Acroceraunia "The grim thunder crags —" This is why to you first I do not feel justified in denying it as my own — & much

acknowledgements obliges
me, I mention your book
or would you prefer my
reference to a distinguished
Critic! -

I am delighted with your
Book - The Seekers after God -
How you finished the
Seneca ... and how
much to say thereon
but - at - this moment I
am approached by a
shop a sudden attack
of bronchitis & can do
no more than express
my hearty thanks for

Your kindness — & my
warm & sincere admiration
for your book —

Emily F. Lyttelton

Argyll Lodge

Torquay

Nov. 21. 1868

of Pompeii, and *Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes*, in 1835. The custodian at Pompeii told me very recently that in the ruins of the old city no name was more frequently mentioned than that of Bulwer; and at Rome those who look with interest on the spot where Rienzi fell constantly refer to Lord Lytton's novel.

I forget exactly how it was that he first wrote to me, but it came about in this way. He had long been engaged upon a translation of the Odes and Epodes of Horace, which was very favorably received. It was published in 1872, and has passed through more than one edition. Some of his rhymeless versions — which attempted rather to catch the lilt and echo of the original than to reproduce the odes in the ancient metres, which I in vain tried to induce him to attempt in English — are happy and graceful; particularly a very charming rendering of the second Epode, "*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis;*" but the little introductory remarks to the poems are the most interesting element in the book. He dedicated the book to me in 1872; he died early in 1873.

Not out of vanity, nor as accepting Lord Lytton's far too generous praise, but only to show the kindness of his heart, I quote a part of his dedication, which ran as follows: "To the Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., Master of Marlborough College, in admiration of an intellect enriched by the variety of culture which gives renown to the Scholar, ennobled by the unity of purpose which blends the vocations of the Scholar with the mission of the Divine. . . . Indulgence is necessarily the greatest amongst those most indulgent as to man's weakness, if most exacting as to man's strength, THE SEEKERS AFTER GOD."

As Lord Lytton was not in the closer technical sense a classical scholar, he wished his book to be revised, page after page, by some one who would, he thought, be able to correct any slight errors into which he might fall. He had asked Dr. B. H. Kennedy, the distinguished Master of Shrewsbury School, to perform this task for him; but when Dr. Kennedy, who was then in advanced age, was unable to face the labor, he asked me

to undertake it. I did so with the best care I could in the midst of a busy life. There were *some* actual mistakes, but not many. I subjected the translation, however, to a close scrutiny, and criticised the pages as Lord Lytton sent them to me, closely and fully, venturing to make not a few suggestions; and I reviewed the book in the *Quarterly Review* for October, 1869.

One lesson the pleasant task brought home to my mind very vividly; it was the immense labor which Lord Lytton brought to bear on all his works. Buffon says somewhere, "*La Génie c'est la patience.*" I have, unfortunately, mislaid a mass of letters which I received from Lord Lytton about his renderings, and he would sometimes write more than one letter about a single phrase. He rewarded me most amply for a purely friendly and voluntary task, first, by his too appreciative dedication; next, by sending to Mrs. Farrar, with gracious kindness, a costly and beautiful dessert service in Berlin china; and thirdly, by always dealing with me as a friend for whom he had a

regard. I append the only letter of his on which I can lay my hands at this moment.

I was several times his guest at Knebworth. It was a truly delightful house at which to stay. The dining-hall — with its panelling and gallery, its overhanging banners, and its suits of armor that belonged to Lord Lytton's ancestors — was very beautiful, as were also the drawing-room and the long corridor, full of interesting books and objects of art. On a side table of the drawing-room, under a glass case, was a skull of remarkable formation — evidently the skull of some man of marked genius — which had been found at Pompeii, and which suggested to Lord Lytton the character of Arbaces, the Egyptian priest of the Temple of Isis. Some also of the pictures were interesting, and had histories attached to them. The host laid himself out to make our visits delightful. One generally met there some persons of literary note, such as his son, Robert Lytton (Owen Meredith), the Rev. Charles Young, John Forster, and others. We once paid him a visit from Saturday till Monday,

accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Arnold and the Duke of Genoa, who was then in my pupil-room at Harrow. Breakfast was sometimes spread under the trees on the lawn, and luncheon would be had in a boat on the lake.

It was pleasant to walk about the grounds at Knebworth; they were full of monuments and inscriptions. One was a funeral memorial to his mother, from whom he inherited Knebworth. On it were inscribed lines of his own, ending with —

> See how high in heaven
> The mounting column leaves the funeral urn.

Another bore a very sad inscription to a favorite dog, to the purport that since it died there was no one so eager to welcome the return, or regret the absence, of its lonely master.

One part of the grounds was known as "the Horace Garden." Horace was Lord Lytton's favorite author, and this secluded walk was surrounded with busts of Augustus, Mæcenas, Horace himself, and many of

the friends mentioned in his Odes, with the relevant passages carved beneath.

One afternoon Lord Lytton drove us a delightful excursion to Panshanger, where we saw, among other paintings, the famous Madonna of Raphael; and to Brocket Hall, once the favorite residence of Lord Palmerston. I drove back in one of the carriages alone with my host. He was in one of his recurrent melancholy moods, and asked me "whether I thought that most marriages were happy?" I answered without the least hesitation that I believed they were. I knew from personal experience what matrimony might be, and while freely admitting, with the poet, that —

> It locally contains or hell, or heaven,
> There is no third place in it,

I added that, looking round on a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, there was scarcely one among them whose marriage had not proved to be a source of the richest blessings. It is, of course, no secret that Lord Lytton's own marriage

was not happy, and ended in long years of separation. After hearing what I said, he answered, —

"I wish I could agree with you; I fear that most marriages are unhappy."

He was much interested in spiritualism, and told me one curious experience of his own. When he was first made a Minister by Lord Derby, he accepted the offer; but the morning after his acceptance he received a letter from a total stranger, saying that, as a Conservative Ministry had come in, he doubtless expected an invitation to a place in the Cabinet, but that in this expectation he was mistaken. The writer professed to know, in some occult way, that Sir Edward (as he then was) would not at that time become a member of the Ministry, but might become so at some later period. Lord Lytton put the letter aside, thinking, "In this case, at any rate, the astrologer or spiritualist is hopelessly wrong." Yet the statement of the letter proved to be true. He found in a few days that if he offered himself for re-election for the town of Hert-

ford, on accepting a post in the Cabinet, it was extremely doubtful whether he would be elected or not. He knew that a defeat under such circumstances would be a blow to the new administration, and he wrote to Lord Derby offering to forego for this reason the post which he had accepted. His generous suggestion was gratefully welcomed, and it was not till afterwards that he became Secretary for the Colonies.

If I remember rightly, it was owing, in part at least, to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's suggestion, that Mr. Gladstone was sent on his famous commission to the Ionian Islands. At any rate, on this or some other occasion he had to travel down with Mr. Gladstone to Windsor. It happened that a Colonial mayor was also going to Windsor to be knighted, and got into the saloon carriage with the minister and Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his mace-bearer, or some similar official. This was quite contrary to etiquette, and Mr. Gladstone told the mace-bearer very courteously that he ought to go down in another carriage.

The man's only reply was, "Wherever the Mayor of —— goes, I shall go!"

Then Mr. Gladstone again explained to him the reason why it was really out of the question that he should occupy that carriage; but argument and expostulation were quite unavailing, and the man, with bovine impenetrability, intrenched himself in the one unvarying sentence, repeated at every pause, —

"Wherever the Mayor of —— goes, I shall go!"

All eloquence was unavailing; and at Windsor and everywhere else, wherever the mayor went, the inseparable mace-bearer determined to accompany him!

I had two disappointments in connection with Lord Lytton. He once sent us tickets to go and see his *Sea-Captain*, — I think that was the title of the play, — which was to be acted by Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin. He had sent me a copy of the play, and I thought parts of it very fine. But when we got to the theatre door, we found it closed, with a notice on it to say that Mrs. Her-

mann Vezin was ill, and could not act that night. I am not sure that the play ever found its way upon the boards at all.

Another time, Lord Lytton—then Sir Edward—was to have spoken on some great question in the House of Commons. He had a high reputation as an orator, and whenever he spoke the House was sure to be full. The sergeant-at-arms has a private gallery, and my kind friend, Lord Charles Russell, who then held the office, constantly lent Mrs. Farrar and me his gallery, thus enabling us to have the high intellectual pleasure of hearing a great debate. But the orator was ill that evening, and we lost the opportunity of hearing him.

Even his slightest speeches had a certain grace in them. At a public dinner he had to propose the toast of "The Ladies." His speech, put in a far more graceful form than I can reproduce, was to this effect:—

"A great philosopher tells us that we should constantly lift our eyes to the heavens and contemplate the stars. I follow his advice, and in lifting my eyes to the heavens and looking at the stars, I propose the toast of 'The Ladies.'"

THE EARL OF LYTTON.

Lord Lytton was a man of keen political insight. He once showed me a book which had been given him by Louis Napoleon when the future emperor was an impecunious exile, as a young man, in London. Under the prince's autograph he had written a most remarkable prognostication of his future career, which had been curiously fulfilled almost to the letter.

One evening the gentlemen who were his guests were sitting up smoking to a late hour. The conversation turned on religious subjects. I was the only clergyman present, and many questions were put to me. I answered them frankly and fully, and found in Lord Lytton especially a very earnest and sympathetic listener. Attacks were often made upon him both in public and private; but all that I saw of him made me regard him as kind, high-minded, and sincere; unprejudiced in his sympathies, and anxious to make those about him happy.

I knew ROBERT, first EARL OF LYTTON, even more intimately than I knew his illustrious

father; and during the time that he was connected with the British Embassies at Paris and at Vienna, as well as during the time that he was Viceroy of India, and after his return, he wrote me long and affectionate letters. My dear son, Cyril Lytton Farrar, was his godson, and was named after him; and when this glad-hearted and gifted youth died at Peking, at the age of twenty-one, Lord Lytton contributed the lines placed under the memorial window in the vestry at St. Margaret's, of which a facsimile is here given.

The Earl of Lytton disparaged his own poetic gifts, but he wrote much that is of high excellence. None but a poet could have written such lines as these in *Tannhäuser*, —

> Ah, deeper dole,
> That so august a spirit, shrined so fair,
> Should, from the starry session of his peers,
> Decline to quench so keen a brilliancy
> In Hell's sick spume! — ah me, the deeper dole! —

or than these in his two very remarkable volumes of *Chronicles and Characters* — a

In memoriam
Cyril Lytton Fane
Dec: an: æt:
?

Dead, almost ere his day of life began:
For is his boyhood's grave in bright Cathay:
Farther beyond our reach the future man:
Whose life has now begun a longer day.

Paris. 28 March 1891.

really brilliant series of poems, of which the idea was suggested by Victor Hugo's *Légendes des Siècles*, —

Behind the hosts of suns and stars, behind
The rushing of the chariots of the wind,
Behind all noises and all shapes of things,
And men and deeds, behind the blaze of kings,
Princes, and Paladins, and Potentates,
An immense solitary Spectre waits.
It has no shape; it has no sound; it has
No place; it has no time; it is, and was,
And will be: it is never more, nor less,
Nor glad, nor sad — its name is Nothingness.
Power walketh high; and Misery doth crawl;
And the clepsydra drips; and the sands fall
Down in the hour-glass; and the shadows sweep
Around the dial; and men awake and sleep,
Live, strive, regret, forget, and love, and hate,
And know it not. This Spectre saith, "I wait;"
And at the last it beckons, and they pass.
And still the red sands fall within the glass;
And still the shades around the dial sweep;
And still the waterclock doth drip and weep:
And this is all.

Multitudes of passages might be quoted from his other poems — and especially from his *Fables in Song* — which any poet might have been glad to write.

I first met him, if I remember rightly, at one of Mr. Macmillan's Balham *réunions*, but also several times at Knebworth and in London. He pressed me to be his guest both at Vienna and in Calcutta, but I was unable to go. It has always been a matter of regret to me that I thus lost the chance of seeing India — which I shall now never see — under the auspices of one of the most magnificent of her viceroys.

At the close of a letter of five large sheets, written to me from Mushobra in 1876, he says: —

I have to thank God's great goodness and protection for more help and encouragement in the performance of my new and difficult tasks than I either deserve or expected. The birth of our little boy has also been a great joy to my lady and myself. Now, good-by for the present.

Ever, dear friend, your most affectionate friend,

LYTTON.

In another written from Naini Tal in 1877, he says: —

DEAREST FRIEND, — Your charming letter would have given me unalloyed pleasure could it have con-

tained a more cheering account of your life just now, which indeed seems to be as busy as my own, without even the stimulus of that never-ceasing excitement and sense of immense responsibility which helps me through my daily trial here. On the whole, I think that, in despite of famine and a depreciated currency, my first year's work has not been barren of practical results, and, thank God, my health stands the work very fairly. Could you not manage to pass a holiday with me in India? My love to my little godchild, and believe me, dear Farrar, your ever affectionate,

LYTTON.

I will quote but one more passage from these letters. He says, writing from Knebworth in 1880:—

"Morally and mentally — though not physically, thank God — I have certainly suffered much during the last four years and a half in India. But I cannot help feeling that I have also done much which will be of permanent benefit to India, though my work has been broken off prematurely in an incomplete condition. Possibly the true character of it *may* become known and fairly judged when its author and critics have become *pulvis et umbra*, a hundred years hence. But truth is both a slow and a desultory traveller, and posthumous justice is the most uncertain thing in the world.

"Pray give my love to Cyril. I hope he will keep his boisterous spirits. They are an invaluable posses-

sion which ought to be entailed, or put in trust, for those spendthrifts, the life-owners of it. *Adieu!* — no — *au revoir*, my dear friend."

The Earl of Lytton was often cruelly misrepresented and misunderstood. I should like to give my humble testimony that, knowing him intimately for many years, having spent long hours in his society, having received from him many letters, having conversed with him on all conceivable topics, literary and religious, and having heard him in public as well as in private, he left on my mind the conviction that he was a man of brilliant ability, of generous instincts, of kindliest nature, and one whose sincere desire it was to do his duty faithfully and strenuously in the world.

X.

REMINISCENCES OF LORD MACAULAY, CARLYLE, THACKERAY, CHARLES KINGSLEY, TOM HUGHES, DR. JOWETT, ETC.

PLINY, speaking of the events of his life, mentions among them the fact that he had once seen Virgil, though he had *merely* seen him, "*Virgilium*," he says, "*vidi tantum*." I cannot say much more than this of CHARLES DICKENS. I met him, and received a letter from him, but I cannot say that I knew him. At one small public dinner at which I met him, I was struck with his chivalry to an absent friend. Mr. Sims Reeves had been announced to sing at the dinner, and, as happened not infrequently, Mr. Sims Reeves had something the matter with his throat, and was unable to be present. Dickens announced this,

and the announcement was received with a general laugh of incredulity. This made Dickens, who was in the chair, very angry, and he manfully upheld his friend.

"My friend, Mr. Sims Reeves," he said, "regrets his inability to fulfil his engagement, owing," he added with great severity, "to an *unfortunately amusing and highly facetious cold.*"

But without knowing Mr. Dickens, I have talked to his friend and biographer, Mr. John Forster; and his books, more than in the case of many authors, revealed his inmost heart. His first important book, *The Pickwick Papers*, was published in 1837, the year in which Her Gracious Majesty began her reign. Everything which he then wrote was read with almost feverish eagerness; perhaps his works are now read comparatively little. Each generation has its own taste, and tastes differ very widely in different epochs. Yet much that he wrote seems to me incomparably more earnest and more wholesome than much which is now read and praised.

He was, in his own way, a sincerely re-

ligious man. It is certainly a blot on the humor of *Pickwick* that its pages "reek with brandy and water;" but that was a *vitium temporis*, more than a *vitium hominis*, and, on the other hand, he could make the legitimate boast that he had never written a line which could call up a blush upon the purest cheek. It is immensely to the credit of the heart of the novelist, and will be a permanent addition to his fame, not only that he devoted fiction to the high end of exposing manifold social abuses, but even that, by the force of his genius, he contributed a material element to their correction. If cheap private schools are no longer what once they sometimes were, it is due in part to *Nicholas Nickleby*. *Oliver Twist* helped to bring about the improvement of workhouses, and *Little Dorrit* of debtors' jails, and *Bleak House* of the Court of Chancery, and *David Copperfield* of Doctors' Commons. Fiction could have had no loftier aim than such an amelioration of social conditions.

I saw THACKERAY more frequently, have sat next to him at dinner, and met him in company with common friends. In ordinary society he probably left a much less genial impression than he did on the minds of his intimate associates. I was once standing with the late Sir William Smith—the editor of so many famous dictionaries—at the door of the Athenæum. A letter had appeared that morning in *The Times*, signed by Charles Dickens and Henry Rogers. "I have just been reading," he said, "a letter by the editor of our leading review and by the first novelist in the world; and it is expressed in the worst English ever written!"

Once he came down to Harrow, when I was a master there, and gave us his lecture on George III. Every word of it was read, and rather closely read, from his manuscript, and in a voice somewhat monotonous; but I shall never forget the impression of magic which it left on my mind by his picture of the madness of George III.—and the lecture appeared to be listened to, even by the youngest Harrow boys, with breathless interest.

WILLIAM M THACKERAY.

I dined with him afterwards at the house of Dr. Butler, and I remember that he spoke of many things; but the only remark which I specially recall was one about himself. He said that he had recently sat at dinner next to an eminent *tragédienne*, now dead, and that she had overpowered him with ecstatic compliments; a few days afterwards he had sat next to Jenny Lind — and the great singer, with a frankness which delighted him, said that she had not read a line of one of his writings, and knew nothing about them. Of the two ladies he greatly preferred Jenny Lind, and enjoyed her frank indifference much more than the fulsome adulation.

Even so slight an acquaintance with a great writer seems to make one know more of the character of his genius. I once sat next to GEORGE CRUIKSHANK at dinner; and once *vis-à-vis* to ANTHONY TROLLOPE and GEORGE DU MAURIER — then known only as a caricaturist. I still vividly recall the stately courtesy of Cruikshank, so much more sol-

emn — at any rate on that and another occasion when I saw and heard him — than one would have expected from most of his pictures; and the almost riotous geniality with which Messrs. Trollope and Du Maurier enlivened us with their wit and brightness. Neither of them showed the least particle of stiffness towards a young, little-known, clerical stranger, but after mutual introductions they frankly laid themselves out for pleasant conversation and social enjoyment.

I conversed with Lord Macaulay only once. I was at that time a young fellow of Trinity College, and was staying up at the college during one of the vacations. Macaulay's nephew and biographer, Sir George Trevelyan, — whose recent withdrawal from Parliamentary life all would regret even more than they do but for the hope that it may set him free for the literary work of which he has furnished such brilliant specimens, — was then an undergraduate at Trinity. His uncle came up to see him, and stayed at the Bull Hotel.

Sir George — whom I had known when he was the head of the school at Harrow, carrying everything before him by his ability — was good enough to give me an invitation from the great historian to dine with him at the hotel. I need not say how proud I felt of the honor. The warmth and unaffected geniality with which Lord Macaulay welcomed us put us at once at our ease, and I still recall the unusually cordial way in which he shook his guests by the hand. The party was a small one. I do not remember the other guests, but besides Mr. Trevelyan, as he then was, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Macaulay were present, and sat on the right and left side of their cousin. As I sat next to Mr. Macaulay, I had the full enjoyment of that power of conversation for which the historian was so famous. Sidney Smith once said that the punishments of the Inferno might be greatly improved upon. As a future punishment to some suave and gentle archbishop, for instance, — I think it was Archbishop Howley, — he would have him *preached to*

death by wild curates; and as a punishment to Macaulay, he would put persons all round him who would pour into his ears a series of false facts and false dates which he should have no power to refute or to correct. The great man had not that punishment to endure that evening. Mr. Kenneth Macaulay was a barrister, an eloquent speaker, and a member for the city of Cambridge.

As I am speaking of an evening more than forty years ago, I cannot recall the details of the conversation, except that it was maintained the whole evening with unflagging vivacity. It is said by those who belong to an older generation that the art of conversation has wholly declined, and has almost disappeared. I can well believe that it is so. In these days the newspapers bring to our breakfast-table, in endless columns of letterpress, not only the grave news of all the world, but even the most trivial incidents of daily life, even the all-but-imperceptible ripples upon what Mr. Lowell called "the stagnant goose-ponds of village gossip:" — how, for instance, Mr. Brown's son

has swallowed a hickory-nut, and how Mr. Smith's pony-chaise has stuck in a cart-rut! As a rule, everybody knows as much about these things as anybody else, and frequently conversation soars no higher; or, even if it does, our opinions are ready-made for us by our favorite newspapers, and we only have to echo them, and to borrow our wise judgment and brilliant reflections from the pages of our magazines. This was not so much the case before the days of telephones and submarine telegraphs, and 300,000 miles of iron roads.

I do not think that any great man has left on my mind so vivid an impression of his gifts in conversation as Lord Macaulay. His memory was extraordinary. If you surprised him with the question, he would repeat for you the whole list of the archbishops of Canterbury, from St. Augustine to St. Edmund of Abingdon, and from him down to Archbishops Manners-Sutton, Howley, and Sumner. He could not, he said, repeat all the popes of Rome, as he got wrong among the numerous Piuses and Gregories.

But he gave one instance of his powers that evening. Something had turned the conversation upon executions, and especially the executions of women; and, without an effort, on the spur of the moment, he seemed to recall the case of every woman of any fame who had been executed in the long course of English history.

CARLYLE also I knew, though it was but slightly. When I was at Harrow I founded one of those Scientific and Natural History Societies among the boys which were then much less common than they have since become. I also strongly felt that to see and hear great men was, in itself, a sort of liberal education for young boys. I therefore invited several men of great eminence to come and give us lectures at Harrow; and among those who came were such men of genius as Professor Tyndall, Professor Huxley, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. A. Wallace. I was anxious that the boys should see and hear Carlyle, and I wrote to invite him to deliver a lecture, although I did not know him. I

Thomas Carlyle.

did not feel myself obtrusive in doing so, because almost any man, however eminent, enjoys the opportunity of talking to six hundred boys. Carlyle was interested in my request, for he afterwards spoke about it to Professor Tyndall, who told me that when he informed the Sage of Chelsea of his intended lecture to the school, Carlyle answered in his deep voice, "Mind you don't tell them anything which is not true!" I append a facsimile of his letter.

Once, when I was at Westminster, Dean Stanley told me that he was going, by appointment, to see Carlyle, and asked me to accompany him. I was delighted to go. The dean's object was to take to him the birthday book of the late lamented Princess Alice of Hesse, who wished Carlyle to inscribe his name in it. I, too, had something to take with me. Carlyle, in one of the most amusing chapters of his *Frederick the Great*, has described the intercourse of the king with Maupertius and Voltaire. Maupertius was a mathematician who had gone on an expedition to the arctic circle to measure

an arc of the meridian, and had, by the result of his researches, definitely proved that the globe is an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles. On his return to France he had had an engraving of himself published, in which he was represented in his arctic furs and fur cap, near the little hut amid the eternal snows in which he had taken his observations. He was represented with his right hand resting on the flatness of the north pole, and with his left triumphantly waving in the air. His achievement had been a considerable one, even if his manner of having it depicted had savored a little of French vanity.

Frederick the Great made Maupertius the president of the new academy which he founded at Berlin; and when Voltaire became a denizen of his court, the two men, being somewhat antipathetic in temperament, were a little inclined to be jealous of each other. Voltaire, putting into play his inimitable wit, wrote a pamphlet in which he overwhelmed Maupertius with ridicule under the pseudonym of Dr. Akakia; and in refer-

Chelsea, 6 Nov^{r}, 1866 -

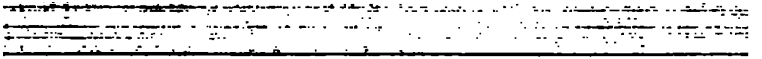
Dear Sir,

I am very sensible of the honour you do me; and deeply shd be well pleased, cd I do y^{r} young friend any good at all: — but regret to find that, especially in present circumstances, such an interview is not practicable to me.

With thanks and regards,

Yrs sincerely

T Carlyle



ence to his portrait, dubbed him *Le grand Aplatisseur*, "the great Earth-flattener," as though he had not merely discovered, but actually caused, the squeezing down of the polar regions out of their proper sphericity!

Now, it so happened that in a shop of old engravings I had come across a copy of this portrait of *Le grand Aplatisseur*. I at once bought it, and had it framed. It is by no means common, and thinking that Carlyle would value it more than I did, I took it with me to make him a present of it. He did not possess it, but only a much inferior sketch of Maupertius, and he accepted it, not only graciously, but with real pleasure. I had proof afterwards that he really valued it; for when he died I wrote and asked his executors whether, as it was but of small *intrinsic* value, they would return it to me as a memorial of Carlyle, if none of his family particularly wished for it. Of course I put the request very modestly, but they at once sent me back the picture, and I found that Carlyle had had it taken out of the common wooden frame in which I had

placed it, and had had it framed in a worthier and more expensive style.

I do not know whether he was in an exceptionally good-humor, and whether my present of Maupertius had specially made him feel gracious, but certainly that afternoon he showed none of the splenetic and dyspeptic rudeness of which he was so often guilty, and which made him blurt out so many disparaging, if sometimes shrewd, judgments even of contemporaries who were very far superior to himself in the moral heroism he so energetically preached, but which, in his life of continuous and too often self-absorbed wretchedness, he so conspicuously failed to exemplify. For nothing is more saddening about Mr. Froude's numerous volumes of the biography of Carlyle, than the fact that while they abound in severe and scornful epigrams against multitudes of his most eminent and kindest acquaintances, there are but three personages, if so many, to whom he alludes with cordially generous approval.

We must have stayed with him talking for

at least an hour or more, and so far from showing any signs of being tired of us, he wanted us to stay longer. He did not, as it was pathetic to see, sign his name in the princess's book, because his hand shook so pitiably. He told the dean that he must leave the book there, and he would sign it at his leisure, and send it back.

The conversation, suggested by this incident, turned on German princesses, and we began to talk of Elizabeth of Hungary. Carlyle at first expressed himself almost contemptuously about her, in much the same style as his published estimate of Ignatius Loyola, whom he somewhere characterizes as if he were among the poorest of God's creatures. The dean and I dwelt on the noble and tender elements in her character; and, to my surprise, Carlyle, after a little time, quite came round to our view, and admitted how much there was about her history and legend which was touching and exemplary. To many who loved and honored Carlyle the publication of his biography was a sad and grievous disillusionment —

an act of almost profane iconoclasm. I remember once being told by a friend that he happened to visit Carlyle just after a brilliant man of genius had left him, whom my friend had met on his way to Carlyle's door.

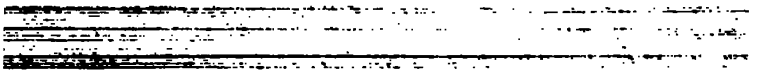
"Ah," said the visitor, "I have just been visiting poor Carlyle. [illegible] is a mere wreck! a mere wreck!"

"So you have jus[illegible]d Mr. —— with you," said my friend [illegible]arlyle.

"Yes," was the ans[illegible]r of the "mere wreck;" "and he thinks [illegible]od Almighty never made such another!"

I first met CHARLES KINGSLEY at the house of Archbishop Benson, who had then been recently appointed head-master of Wellington College. Wellington College is very near Kingsley's Rectory of Eversley, and Kingsley's eldest son was then a Wellington boy. For this reason, and from his natural deep interest in the rising generation as "the trustees of posterity," Kingsley took the deepest interest in the *heroum filii* — the boys at the college, which was then

CHARLES KINGSLEY.



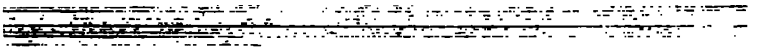
beginning its career. He used to ride over to the college on his strong, serviceable horse, to accompany the boys in their paper-chases, and to encourage them in all manly sports. On this occasion he preached to the boys in the new and then undecorated school chapel. His sermon was extempore, and I can remember how, as we came out of the chapel, his boy took him by the arm and said, —

"O father, what a jolly sermon!"

It was only "jolly" in schoolboy parlance as being interesting and arresting their attention, as otherwise it was a little sad in tone. I still remember it. He was instructing the lads in their duties to one another, — how they ought to respect one another, and to practise mutual forbearance. One of his illustrations was that they should not be to one another like a lot of hounds in a kennel, snarling and yelping and biting one another, and each determined to secure for itself the biggest bone. In the form of the sermon there was nothing literary; it was a homely, practical address to boys by one who understood and sympathized with them.

He was at that time, as he often was, extremely depressed. His admirable biography leaves on us the true impression that, while he had occasional fits of exuberant gayety, the prevalent tone of his mind was sad. He felt bitterly that isolation in the church which he shared with his friend and teacher, F. D. Maurice. He shrank from those savage attacks which fell to his lot, as to the lot of all true men, and complained at one time that "the papers were all cursing him like a dog" because, with Carlyle and Ruskin, he thought that there was something to be said for Governor Eyre. At the time of which I speak he had recently finished his most brilliant novel, *Hypatia*, and was feeling the subsequent reaction. He said that the doctors told him he had exhausted the phosphorus in his brain, and advised him to give ample time to sleep, and to eat plenty of fish. His latter years, when he was canon, first of Chester, then for a short time of Westminster, were among the happiest years of his life. He neither ex-

THOMAS HUGHES.



pected nor desired any further promotion. At both he did admirable work.

He always loved to see young men about him, and to train them in strength and manliness. At Chester he formed a large Natural History Society, and his walks and talks with the members were found to be full of intellectual stimulus. At Westminster he preached again many of the sermons which he had preached at Chester, and they produced a profound effect. It was curious to see him stand in the pulpit and gaze round him on the vast congregations with something of anxious curiosity. He felt the responsibility of those occasions, but he managed to create a sort of electric sympathy between his hearers and himself —a sympathy caused by the depth of his sincerity and earnestness.

I knew JUDGE HUGHES intimately for many years. My acquaintance with him began in a letter in which I had taken the liberty to write and point out a small mistake in natural history which he had made in *Tom*

Brown's School Days. In his long and interesting reply he acknowledged the mistake, which was, I believe, corrected in later editions. I met him often, and he was once my guest for a fortnight at the Lodge, Marlborough College. He had come down to give a lecture to the boys on his American travels. The lecture was simple and homely enough, but it was full of fresh manly experience; and this, together with the fact that he had written *Tom Brown's School Days*, interested the Marlburians immensely. During that fortnight I had many a long and interesting walk and talk with him in the beautiful forest of Savernake, and over the Downs, and at Martinsell. Our conversation usually turned either upon questions of religion, which were always to him full of undying interest, or on the various social problems of the day. I had one more long walk with him at New Quay in Cornwall, over the lovely promontories, only a year before his death. Even at that late period of his life he seemed to have lost none of his old vigor and freshness.

Dec. 9/73

Dear Farrar

I have read the three essays, & return them by this post, having marked them A B & C with my initials appended, to designate them —

A is in my opinion the best as a whole if general consistency of workmanship & exclusion of ornament is the proper test — But it is much more a speech in answer to Miall than a thought-out composition, & the part about the Bishops is weak, & slightly clap trappy

I should have decided for B but for the writer's desertion of his own principles in advocating the "repression by Government of every tendency to Romanize", for he has wider views than A & quite as good a style -

I should say the writer of C is the cleverest of the three, but I think the talk in the opening of the "law of development of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous" pedantic. If he had translated this "tendency of "civilization to differentiate the "homogeneous" into plain English, & had not expended so much steam in denouncing (pp 4,5,6,7) abuses, which he yet admits to be "not connatural evils" of the connection, thus throwing away his powder & shot, I shd have chosen his essay, but as it is the choice shd I think lie between A & B, as these habits of C require remorseless snubbing. I am afraid my criticism will not help you much - Kindest regards to your wife. Ever yours

M E Hughes

(3)

I once asked him to decide which of three boys should have the Essay Prize. I give a facsimile of his characteristic answer.

DR. JOWETT of Balliol was always among my kindest friends. He was my guest at Marlborough, and I saw him yearly at Westminster, and stayed with him five or six times when I was Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and on other Sundays when I had to preach at Oxford, or when he invited Mrs. Farrar and me to stay with him. He came down to preach to my boys at Marlborough; for it was always my wish to give them the opportunity of hearing in the college chapel some of the most eminent men and preachers of the day.

The Sundays at Oxford were delightful. He generally had some distinguished guest, like Robert Browning or Matthew Arnold; and at his dinner-table on Sunday one met men like Mr. Freeman, the historian, or Canon Liddon, or the Rev. E. Hatch, or some of the best-known Oxford residents. Meeting him thus often, I never saw any

beginning its career. He used to ride over to the college on his strong, serviceable horse, to accompany the boys in their paper-chases, and to encourage them in all manly sports. On this occasion he preached to the boys in the new and then undecorated school chapel. His sermon was extempore, and I can remember how, as we came out of the chapel, his boy took him by the arm and said, —

"O father, what a jolly sermon!"

It was only "jolly" in schoolboy parlance as being interesting and arresting their attention, as otherwise it was a little sad in tone. I still remember it. He was instructing the lads in their duties to one another, — how they ought to respect one another, and to practise mutual forbearance. One of his illustrations was that they should not be to one another like a lot of hounds in a kennel, snarling and yelping and biting one another, and each determined to secure for itself the biggest bone. In the form of the sermon there was nothing literary; it was a homely, practical address to boys by one who understood and sympathized with them.

man power to see truth in definite, clear-cut outlines, or to formulate it with Aristotelian precision. Like Kant, he was overpowered with the grandeur of the starry heavens above and of the moral law within; but he shrank from all attempt at expressing, still more at exhausting, the kind of truth which is of its essence incomprehensible, in the formal pigeon-holes of metaphysical dialectics. I once heard him preach a most interesting sermon on Miracles — most interesting, though I could by no means agree with it all. He argued on the impossibility of seeing God as it were through the chinks of the abnormal and the exceptional; and he showed how very little we understand of the strange, perplexing, and often overwhelmingly saddening circumstances of nature and of life, instancing the heart-broken anguish of a mother at the death of some fair child, —

> Soft silken primrose, fading timelessly.

"Exactly like Jowett," said an indignant and well-known Oxford tutor to me, as we

walked out of St. Mary's — "just nibbling at an argument; just hinting a fault, and hesitating dislike." The criticism was at once just and unjust; it was just, as indicating the *form* of the sermon, and its possible tendency to suggest doubt which it did not solve; but unjust in that it did not recognize the different ways of envisaging truth which are inseparable from the differences of human temperament.

"All that he knows, I *see*," said a mystic of a philosopher.

"All that he sees I *know*," said the philosopher of the mystic.

Hence Dr. Jowett cared little for the minutiæ of theological dogmatism or the verbal subtleties of scholastic shibboleths. He thought, I imagine, that they were apt to deceive men's minds with the arrogant semblance of knowledge without the reality; and he accepted them as being, at the best, but *asymptotes* to truth. But for this very reason he would not repudiate them. He could offer nothing *definite* as a substitute for them; and held that they had a certain

Oxford April 24 / 86

My dear Archdeacon

I found your Bampton Lectures here on my return to Oxford & write to thank you for them & for your kind dedication of them to me on known which I highly value

You have written a very interesting work which will have a great influence: I wonder how you can have found time to read so many books.

I remain
Yours very sincerely & faithfully

value, if they were not overestimated, as though they expressed exhaustive or final verities. He would, I think, have had much sympathy with the remark of Angélique Arnauld, "I am of the church of all the saints; and all the saints are of my church;" and he would have said with Abraham Lincoln, "When I find a church which writes prominently over its portals, 'Love God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself,' to that church will I belong."

This was perhaps the reason why his sermons were, as a rule, moral, simple, practical; and, in later years, when he preached annually at Westminster Abbey, he usually chose a biographical subject.

The last name on my list is that of Dr. Thompson, the famous master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a good and ripe scholar, and was the best Platonist at Cambridge, as Jowett was at Oxford. He wrote but little, and not much that will be permanent; yet I cannot but think that grievous injustice is done to his memory

when he is regarded chiefly as the sayer of those sharp, witty, and often bitter epigrams which, as applied to their betters, small and malignant natures often find an eager pleasure in quoting. It is no less a man than Pascal who said, "*Diseur de bons mots, mauvais caractère;*" and the man is not to be envied who can have the courage to say with Quintilian "*Potius amicum quam dictum perdidi.*" These often-quoted epigrams — the delight of the small minds, to which nothing is more agreeable than the power to repeat some clever depreciation of men who, to them at any rate, are "as captain is to subaltern" — had not even the merit of representing Dr. Thompson's real estimates. They were, in fact, mere splenetic outbursts born of momentary ill-temper and dyspepsia, like some of the brutalities of Carlyle. Some of Dr. Thompson's sayings were witty, as when he said of Ely, where as professor of Greek he held a canonry, "*The place is so damp that even my sermons won't keep dry there;*" and sometimes full of shrewdness, as when he said at a

college meeting where some of the young fellows were treating with very little respect the opinions of their seniors, "None of us is quite infallible, *not even the youngest.*" But others, of which many float about Cambridge society, were mere petulancies of which he was himself ashamed; as when he said of an amiable and excellent scholar, "The time that he spends on the neglect of his duties he wastes on the adornment of his person;" and of an eminent professor, whose first lecture he attended, "I little thought that we should so soon have cause to regret his predecessor, Professor ——;" a double-edged condemnation against two men, both of whom were in reality much more eminent than the author of the sarcasm. Dr. Thompson, to my knowledge, used such remarks of men respecting whom they were enthusiastically repeated by all the vulgar and malicious, but whom the master himself in reality honored and esteemed.

Dr. Thompson was a singular and interesting man. I knew him well because I was many times his guest at Trinity Lodge.

He had a sort of Olympian manner, which did injustice to the real kindness of his heart. Once when a wit designated the various heads of colleges and professors by the names of various Greek deities, Thompson appeared as Adonis — "A don is."

But his manner did not express his real character. He had lived the life of a Cambridge don, and he told me that there was a period of his life in which he had been liable to fits of melancholy so overwhelming that he could only lie on the floor and groan; but that this depression was always dispelled by hard work. Although Dr. Thompson, in one of his epigrams, was severe on me, he always expressed himself most kindly, and treated me as an honored guest.

I only saw him taken aback once. I had entered the drawing-room of the Lodge just before the university sermon, which I had to preach, and which he had to attend as vice-chancellor. His back was turned to me, and he thought that it was Mrs. Thomp-

son who had entered the room. "*I shall sleep frightfully*," he said; and turning round, saw me with a broad smile on my face, very much amused by his remark,— not in the least hurt by it.

He proceeded rather elaborately to explain that he was not feeling very well; that the afternoon was a rather sleepy time; that he had not slept well the night before; and that the remark was not meant in the smallest degree as an unfavorable reflection on my sermons, etc., of which, indeed, both by word of mouth and in letters he spoke very kindly.

I assured him, with a laugh, that even had he meant to speak slightingly I should not have been in the smallest degree offended, being far too well aware how many people think that sermons are, as Jowett expressed it, "a great trial to intellectual men," being, moreover, free from all illusion about the difficulties of sermons at the best, and, in particular, as to my own endless deficiencies. But I think that the master could not quite get over the feeling

trace of the silence, or reticence, or reluctance to talk, which is often alluded to in his biography. I found him, during many a stroll about Oxford, freely ready to discuss any topic of interest, and to speak his mind upon it; and there was a great charm about his gentleness and courtesy.

I always regarded him as a sincerely and even *deeply* religious man, and that conception of him is amply justified by the details of his published life, and especially by many passages in his beautiful letters. Mr. Leslie Stephen, in a recent paper, seems to condemn him, and to regard his example as harmful, because he thinks that he continued to be a nominal member of the Church of England long after he had ceased to be a *real* one. I think that this view is mistaken. Dr. Jowett remained a professed advocate of the catholic faith and of the Church of England because it represented to him *the best he knew* and the highest to which he could attain.

But his was essentially the philosophic mind. He did not believe that it is in hu-